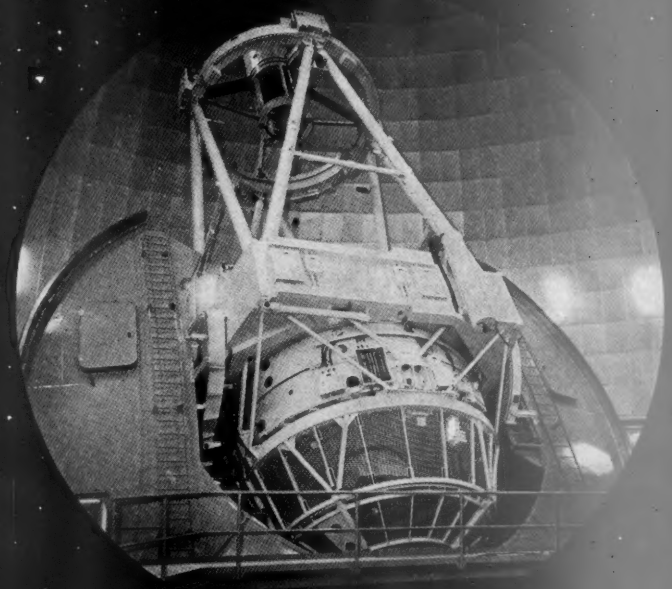
Trade and Industry

10 October 1974 10p



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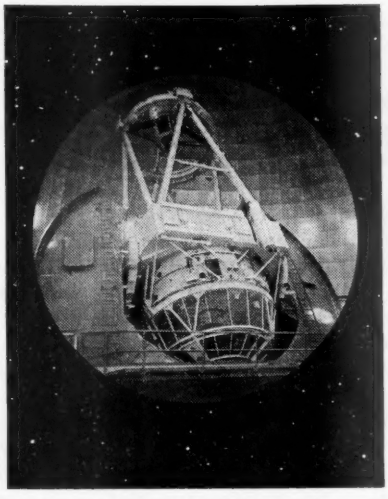

The cover shows the Anglo-Australian Telescope at Siding Spring Mountain, New South Wales, due to be inaugurated by Prince Charles on 16 October. The giant optical telescope will enable astronomers to study the Southern Celestial Pole which contains the two galaxies closest to our own. The background is based on an early plate of the globular cluster Omega Centauri taken by the telescope before the primary mirror was aluminised (see Technology News, page 54).

Trade and Industry

Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal

Volume 17. No. 2.

Pages 49 to 88. 10 October 1974.

Price 10p. Net subscription post inclusive, £7.60

Editorial: Room 437, 1 Victoria St., London SW1H 0ET.
Tel: 01-215 5654 (Editorial inquiries)
01-215 5730 (General)

Advertisements: HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147

Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1. 01-928 6977 ext. 472

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Technology

A need for protection

by Dr. David Gearey, Manager, Corrosion and Protection Centre Industrial Services Unit, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology

The Hoar Report (1971) indicated the cost of corrosion to British industry at a giant £1,350,000,000 per annum (3.5 per cent GNP) of which about 25 per cent could be saved by the better use of current anti-corrosion technology. Since these estimates were published there has been seemingly endless discussion as to the extent to which these figures were a true reflection of costs and possible savings in the corrosion protection field. However, few critics have argued seriously that the order of magnitude is incorrect and discussion has switched to how the potential savings could be achieved.

There is general disagreement as to the effectiveness of increased information availability (countered by arguments that information is in fact freely available from a variety of first-class sources), of increased corrosion awareness at manager/director level (there are no corrosion costs on the balance sheet), of increased corrosion education at engineering degree/technician level (will not slow immediate dividends) and of the establishment of independent industrial corrosion services.

Possibly the most controversial of the foregoing concerns the need for independent services in the corrosion protection field. There has been disbelief expressed by many that such services were required by industry. Most antagonists have claimed that a form of central information service was preferable and that such a service should principally confine itself to re-directing inquiries to requisite information sources, eg, materials suppliers and producers, coatings manufacturers and research associations. Protagonists on the other hand have claimed that most competent industrialists are perfectly capable of finding the information they require. Independent services are required in order to make comparisons between alternative materials, coatings and protection schemes, to advise when insufficient information is available and to carry out testing and trouble shooting.

At the Corrosion and Protection Centre at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST) the keen industrial interest in the trouble shooting, advisory, testing and research and development facilities which followed the Centre's formation in 1972 convinced opinion there of the need for independent corrosion protection services. The Centre, which was formed in 1972 with G. C. Wood, Britain's first Professor of Corrosion Science as its head, had a history of over 10 year's increasing co-operation with industry as the Corrosion Division of the Department of Chemical Engineering. It is in many ways an ideal establishment on which to base an industrial service, being one of the broadest based corrosion establishments in the country with interests and experience across the field of corrosion and protection.

The Centre has a complement of 100 individuals, of whom about 15 are senior staff, 15 post-doctoral research fellows, 15 support staff, 35 post-graduate research workers and the remainder M.Sc.-course students. It is comprehensively equipped with standard and specialised techniques and facilities. In August 1973, the Corrosion and Protection Centre Industrial Services (CAPCIS) was inaugurated with the appointment of Dr. David Gearey as Manager with a brief to contain, foster, expand and monitor industrial demands. The Services are backed by the full staff and facilities of the Centre, and have been assisted by the Department of Industry. The first year's experience of CAPCIS – discussed below – indicates that independent services in the corrosion protection field are certainly used by industry and that once established they could rapidly support their own costs while making inroads into the national corrosion bill.

In considering the results of the first year's operation and the likely future demand on CAPCIS it is important to remember two factors. Firstly, this is not the result of a specially set-up, equipped and staffed industrial unit. It represents the efforts of one full-time services manager combined with the part-time consultancy efforts of the Corrosion and Protection Centre staff. Secondly, jobs resulting from publicity (press release, brochure distributions, various articles) associated with the establishment of CAPCIS have only become firm in the past few months. The performance over the past year is therefore mainly a result of fostering contacts made prior to August 1973. To gauge possible future industrial demand, the numbers of industrial contacts recorded to August 1973 was 200 and industrial consultancy charges (defined as charges resulting from short-term testing and advisory activities) for the previous year amounted to just over £1,000. (The turnover in longer-term industrial contract research contracts at the Centre amounts to many times that of short-term work.) In August 1974, CAPCIS had a mailing list of almost 1,000 addresses and short-term consultancy and testing charges for the year were well over £10,000.

The first year's experience is interesting in that it illustrates the variety of both the type of firm requiring assistance and the type of assistance required. Out of over 80 jobs completed about one half have been for major British companies (taken as those with Stock Market quotations). The remainder of the work has been undertaken on behalf of small firms – firms of which it has often been thought would not be prepared to pay the economic figure of £60 per day for a senior consultant. It is noticeable, however, that a large proportion of the total charges involved does result from contacts with major firms. This is in line with the experience of independent services in other disciplines such as tribology.

Charges have varied from £50 for a brief materials survey to over £1,000 for a comprehensive materials/coatings selection programme. Although cost benefits are difficult to determine, for a variety of reasons, it is conservatively estimated that savings to firms on average amount to 100 times

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the charges made. Accepting this figure, CAPCIS has served British industry well over £1 million in the past year in return for a very modest investment.

The wide range of expertise required to deal competently with corrosion problems is illustrated by the following list of types of corrosion against which protection advice has been sought since the formation of CAPCIS: stress corrosion cracking, pitting and crevice corrosion, erosion corrosion, atmospheric corrosion, hot corrosion and microbiological corrosion. Investigation has been required of sprayed and electrodeposited coatings, paint failures and anodised coatings.

Jobs have usually fallen into one of the following categories:

Type 1. Evaluation of materials/coatings/protection schemes for prospective plant indicating where testing is necessary. Firms requiring this service usually have the information but require confirmation and/or comparison of the efficiency of alternative schemes.

Type 2. As Type 1 but for existing plant which has failed prematurely.

Type 3. Failure analysis. Recommendations for future prevention.

Type 4. Corrosion testing of products for expected service environment.

Type 5. Use of advanced facilities.

FIG. 1 Electron microprobe analysis and metallography combine to solve a corrosion problem

Fig. 1a. Unattacked alloy.

Fig. 1b. Corroded alloy.

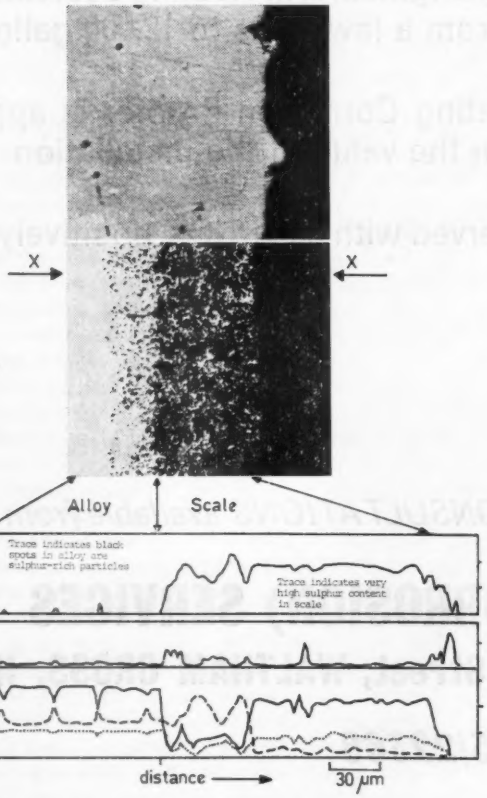

Fig. 1c. Microprobe traces show distribution of alloy elements and sulphur through a section such as X — X in Fig. 1b.

The majority of jobs are of Types 1-4 and fairly evenly distributed.

As can be appreciated, the job types represent a cross-section of British industry in the first year job book. Another feature is that, although over 60 per cent of the jobs are local, and there is clearly a great advantage in being close to a large engineering and manufacturing conurbation, a sizeable percentage of the jobs are national. The need for corrosion protection advice is clearly a national one as well as a local one.

An idea of the type and variety of jobs handled can be gained by the following examples:

Cracking of stainless steel reboiler tube. The causes were diagnosed by analysis of the water, metallography of a failed tube and dye-penetrant examination of an unfailed tube.

Pitting in an aluminium cable. Recommendations to avoid pitting of aluminium cable encased in plaster were made on the basis of pH measurements and materials analyses.

Rapid failure of chemical plant constructed in 316 L stainless steel. Metallographic investigation of failed sections and analysis of process fluids indicated failure due to stress corrosion cracking and erosion corrosion. Immediate modifications to the process operation were recommended to prolong existing plant. Alternative materials of construction were suggested and a test programme both on-site and in the laboratory was initiated to select the most economical material.

Paint failure. Site investigation of the failure of an epoxy-based paint scheme followed by microscopy of detached paint films led to conclusions accepted by all interested parties.

Salt spray testing. Standard salt-spray testing facilities and independent examination were made available to a manufacturer of protective coatings as a means of quality control accepted by his client.

Failure of a coated heater strip. The problem involved determination of whether the failure in the coating arose under normal operating conditions or whether it occurred as a result of overheating or of an abnormal atmosphere. Microprobe analysis combined with metallography indicated that even under normal operating conditions the porosity in the coating resulted in corrosion of the heater strip. Conclusions were confirmed by laboratory simulation. An alternative coating or heater strip was indicated.

Microbiological corrosion. After culturing and identifying the nature of a bacterial infection which had been causing blockage and corrosion in a cooling-water system, a procedure for sterilizing the system and addition agents to prevent recurrence of the infection were recommended.

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance. The Corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET; or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

Sprayed-metal coating failure. The failure of sprayed-copper coatings was examined by conventional analysis of corrosion products and scanning electron microscope investigation of the pitted surface. The damage was ascribed to corrosion rather than fretting or wear, and recommendations were made for its avoidance.

Cracking in aluminium alloy slats used in dyeing processes. Consideration of process fluids, operating conditions and metallography of failed slats led to an immediate change in type of aluminium alloy and a testing programme to select the most economic material in the longer term.

Materials selection. A manufacturer of a freshwater water strainer wished to up-grade the strainer for use on sea and brackish waters. Recommendations on materials changes were made within the design requirements and bearing in mind current material availability.

Galvanised coating failure. The quality of a galvanised coating on a metal casting was assessed by salt-spray testing and subsequent microscopy.

Boiler failure. The corrosion of welded boiler-tubes shortly after initial commissioning was investigated on site and in laboratory simulation experiments. Important conclusions regarding acid cleaning procedures resulted.

Inhibitor problem. Recommendations were made concerning the testing procedure to determine the most suitable corrosion inhibitor in mixed metal systems.

Failure in chemical plant constructed in alloy steel. Conventional wet chemical analysis of the deposits was combined with metallography and microprobe analysis to show that attack was due to the effects of sulphidation.

The final example is illustrated in Fig. 1 in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of an advanced technique – in this case microprobe analysis – in an interpretation of corrosion problems. The microprobe allows the determination of the chemical constitution of microscopic particles by examination of the emergent radiation after bombardment with narrow X-ray beam. Continuous readings can be taken as the beam traverses selected areas, often enabling clear interpretation of microscopic features.

Fig. 1a shows a cross-section of the uncorroded alloy. Fig. 1b shows the same alloy when corroded under process conditions. The alloy is covered by a scale, or coherent layer of corrosion products, and a number of black 'spots' are noticeable in the interior of the alloy structure itself. Fig. 1c shows the results of a microprobe traverse of the area shown in Fig. 1b. A very high sulphur content is apparent in the outer scale and the internal 'spots' are also shown to be sulphur-rich. These features are typical of sulphidation occurring when this type of alloy is exposed to sulphur bearing gases in reducing conditions at temperatures above 600°C. In this particular case further metallographic examinations showed that conditions were sufficiently localised to allow an extended material life by a slight reduction in operating temperature.

From the foregoing it is clear that broad-based experience and specialised equipment are essential to give anything approaching a comprehensive corrosion protection service to industry. It is intended to build up CAPCIS in response to industrial demand but to keep it firmly linked with the Corrosion and Protection Centre to allow interchange of personnel and experience. The two-way interchange will ensure that, while helping to solve today's industrial problems, the feed-back into the Centre's main research and teaching activities will ensure relevance of longer-term R and D activities and an improved breed of corrosion engineers. It is hoped that the need for independent corrosion services of this type can now be fully recognised.

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Technology News

Manufacturing management and the industrial technologies

In collaboration with the Council of Engineering Institutions Northern Committee, the Department of Industry is sponsoring a symposium on 'Manufacturing Management and the Industrial Technologies' at the Gosforth Park Hotel, Newcastle upon Tyne, on 21 November, 1974, starting at 12.30. Representatives from top management in the area are being invited to attend.

It is considered that the improved application of the industrial technologies can make a significant contribution to the product quality and industrial efficiency of manufacturing industry. Estimated savings of at least £1,500 million per year are believed possible.

The industrial technologies promoted so far by the Department of Industry's Committee for Industrial Technologies, which is chaired by Gilbert A. Hunt, chairman and chief executive officer, Chrysler (UK) Ltd., are:

Materials handling
Corrosion technology
Terotechnology
Tribology

The chairman of the symposium will be Sir Frank Schon, chairman of the National Research and Development Corporation. Mr. H. Dannell, director of engineering, British Steel Corporation, and a member of the Department of Industry's Committee for Industrial Technologies, will be the principal speaker. A panel of experts on the four industrial technologies will also be present.

This will be the second of a series of regional meetings being organised by the Committee for Industrial Technologies, in collaboration with the Council of Engineering Institutions regional committees. Further meetings are being planned for the technical and financial staff of interested firms.

The Committee for Industrial Technologies was set up in 1972 by the then Department of Trade and Industry to advise on the promotion of the economic benefits ensuing from application of the industrial technologies which included tribology, terotechnology, corrosion technology and materials handling. The Committee has a membership drawn from industrial, academic, and professional organisations at a senior level.

Further information on the industrial technologies can be obtained from the Department of Industry, Industrial Technologies Secretariat, Room 539, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (tel. 01-834 4422, ext. 341). Further information concerning the Council of Engineering Institutions can be obtained from Mr. J. S. Raine (tel. Whitley Bay 29411).

What real-time software means

The Department of Industry's Computers, Systems and Electronics Requirements Board has set up a steering group to study the background to programming methodology for future real-time computing systems.

The group represents the full range of user and system interests, backed up by full-time work, and the Department expects that it will report back to the Board in six months' time.

Among the points which the group's study will try to establish is what the phrase 'real-time' means, who has problems that fit broadly within this field, what common features exist, what software facilities are required and whether a common set of facilities can be defined.

In parallel the effect of current computer systems developments – architecture for example – which may have a significant effect on real-time systems, will be reviewed. These will lead together to a definition of a set of real-time facilities related to a set of problems with some defined boundary, and will indicate likely directions of development.

The reason for the study is the Board's awareness that the range and scale of applications in the real-time computing field is rapidly increasing. What had initially been the preserve of military and industrial control has spilled over into a much wider range of users. Individual applications have led to specialised solutions.

To some extent new technologies and methods have been introduced to simplify and cheapen these tasks. For example, a number of languages have been adapted or developed for real-time system implementation, but with varying degrees of success.

Following up its interest in the real-time field, initially through the Coral 66 support programme, the Board suggested a more general examination of the architectures and problems that need real-time solutions in the early 1980s.

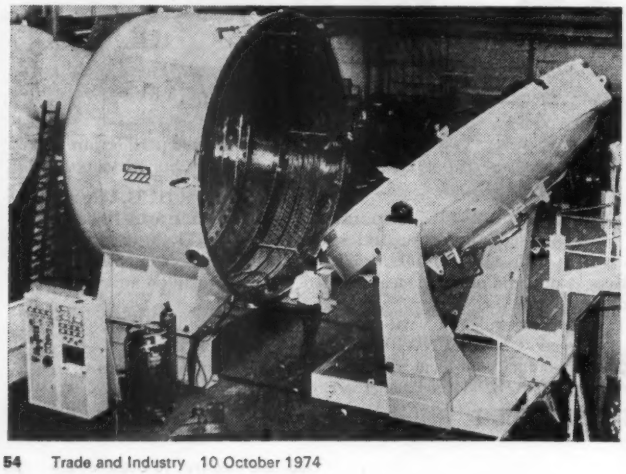
Initial membership of the group, which will be chaired by Morley Sage of ICI, is Ian Barron of Computer Technology Ltd., Stan Chisman of the Post Office Corporation, Dr. David Jenkins of RRE, Professor Ian Pyle of the University of York, David Shorter of British Steel Corporation and Bob Sutton of GEC.

Activity heightens at the European Space Tribology Lab

Activity at the European Space Tribology Laboratory, based at UKAEA's National Centre of Tribology at Risley, Warrington, is intensifying.

One medium-speed de-spin mechanism, one double-gimbal momentum wheel and one antenna-pointing mechanism have been loaded into vacuum chambers and proof testing has started.

Of the other space satellite mechanisms under test, the first solar panel drive mechanism has now completed accelerated testing equivalent to 10 years' operation in space and careful examination for any possible adverse effects has been carried out.



On 16 October Prince Charles is due to inaugurate the Anglo-Australian Telescope (see front cover) at Siding Spring Mountain, near Coonabarabran, in New South Wales, close to the Australian National University's observatory. The decision to build the large optical telescope was made in April 1967 following representations to the Australian and British Governments by the Australian Academy of Science and the Royal Society, London. Agreement was reached between the two Governments for the costs of construction, operation and maintenance to be shared equally, and for the completed instrument to be made available equally to astronomers from the United Kingdom and Australia. Edwards High Vacuum, of Crawley, a division of the British Oxygen Co., supplied for the telescope what is thought to be one of the largest vacuum coating plants for aluminising (left) ever built in Europe. Worth more than £100,000, the equipment was designed to aluminise three of the mirrors for the 155-in. Anglo-Australian Telescope. It is expected that each of the mirrors will have to be re-coated about once a year as the aluminium becomes contaminated by pollution of the air.

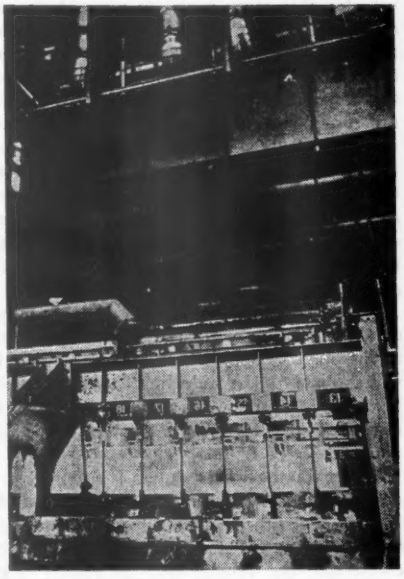
New furnace for BSC saves energy

A new design of furnace is contributing to the energy savings being made by the British Steel Corporation.

The opposed zone reheating furnace, (OZRF), is designed to reheat steel slabs to a suitable temperature for rolling. Since the installation of the world's first OZRF at the Corporation's South Teesside Lackenby Works, the furnace has been processing up to 247 tonnes per hour of semi-finished steel slabs 2.3 metres wide and 230 mm. thick, representing a 35 per cent increase in specific output over conventional furnaces. This is claimed to be a world record and the furnace has recently broken single-shift and weekly output records. Manning and energy requirements are the same as those for a conventional furnace.

The novel feature of the OZRF, compared with conventional furnaces, is a revised layout of the burners which heat the slabs. The revised burner layout, together with other features, such as the new roof profile, results in both a significant reduction of air leakage and a better temperature distribution in the furnace. The slabs are pushed in at the entrance of the furnace for reheating. In a conventional furnace this area would be at a low temperature and the temperature would increase as the slab progresses through the furnace until the rolling temperature is reached. There is then a prolonged 'soaking' period to ensure that the slab reaches a uniform temperature.

In the OZRF, however, due to the configuration of the burners, the heating rate is at a maximum immediately inside the entrance and the slabs' speed through the furnaces is such that they attain the correct temperature just before they go for rolling. A much shorter time is therefore spent heating each slab and a larger number of slabs can be handled in a given time. Due mainly to the shorter soaking time and to the reduced heat loss, the energy required for reheating this increased load can be kept to a minimum.



The exit side of the Lackenby opposed zone reheating furnace (OZRF).

The OZRF is a product of close co-operation between BSC's corporate engineering laboratories and rolling mill managers at Lackenby. Work began in 1966 on evaluation of existing designs of furnace and possible alternatives. In 1968 the OZRF concept was proposed and in November 1972 the installation of the furnace was begun at Lackenby.

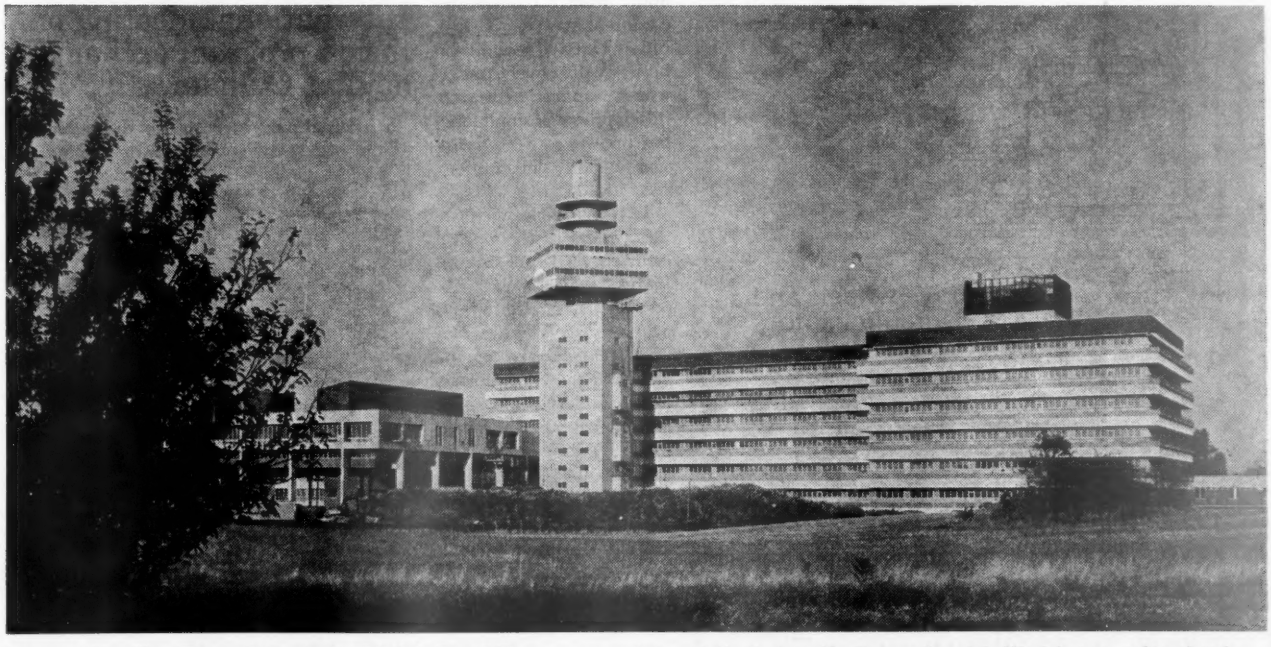
The next step is to control the furnace by computer to attain the design output increase of 40 per cent over conventional furnaces.

NPL man gains award

Donald Davies, Superintendent of the Computer Science Division of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, has been awarded the 1974 John Player Computer Award. The award has been made in recognition of Mr. Davies's work on packet switching, a new technique for the transmission of information between computers.

The packet transmission idea follows postal, rather than telephone practice, in enabling an envelope of information to be despatched (carrying information about its destination with it) at any time convenient to the sender, without there being an established circuit connection between the sender and the recipient. The network controls the flow and routeing of the packets using intermediate processors for queue control and checking.

The John Player Computer Award is open to members of the British Computer Society and others working in the computer field within the United Kingdom.



The new £9 million Research Centre for Britain's Post Office nears completion at Martlesham Heath, near Ipswich. Work is now going ahead on the fitting out of laboratories, offices and other internal areas, ready for occupation next year. The Research Centre will replace the original Post Office Research Station at Dollis Hill, in London, and will be the largest and most up-to-date complex of its kind in Europe. Research to be carried out at the Centre will range from materials and components for future electronic equipment to human factors in communications; from engineering for the postal services to the development of advanced transmission and switching systems for Britain's telecommunications network of the 1980s and beyond. The Centre comprises a six-storey laboratory block with floors on anti-vibration rubber mountings, an administrative block with library, lecture theatre and staff restaurant, an education block and workshops. One of the two service towers has galleries for microwave dish antennae for radio communication links. The buildings were designed by the Property Services Agency of the Department of the Environment in co-operation with the Post Office Telecommunications. Mitchell Construction (1973) Ltd. is the main contractor, while the consulting engineers are Leonard and Partners and J. Roger Preston and Partners.

Underwater robot for inspecting hulls

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and a British firm have joined forces to produce a robot submersible vehicle for inspecting the undersides of large vessels by remote control and without dry-docking. In recent weeks the first sea trials of the prototype have been successfully completed beneath the 225,000 ton BP tanker *British Purpose* moored at Finnart on Loch Long, off the Firth of Clyde.

SCAN, as the device is called, was designed and constructed by Harwell engineers and scientists under a research contract placed by Underwater Maintenance Co. Ltd. of Southampton.

The vehicle carries two television cameras (one for close-up work) lighting equipment and a still camera, and it conforms in design and function with requirements laid down by Lloyds Register for In-water Surveys. Underwater Maintenance Co. Ltd. intend to use SCAN to replace, where possible, the visual inspections which are traditionally carried out in dry dock.

SCAN is a saucer-shaped vehicle some five feet in diameter, adjusted to neutral buoyancy in seawater. In operation, it is manoeuvered by divers to its starting position under the tanker and compressed air is forced into the central buoyancy chamber of the vehicle; this gives a strong upward thrust against the tanker's bottom plates. Control is then taken over by the operator on a tender or jetty beside the tanker. From here the hydraulic motors that power its driving wheels are controlled to move the vehicle systematically over the tanker's underside, while inspectors watch the TV monitor screens for features requiring further investigation; these can be photographed in colour for closer examination later, or divers can be sent down to investigate on the spot. Videotapes provide a permanent record of the inspection.

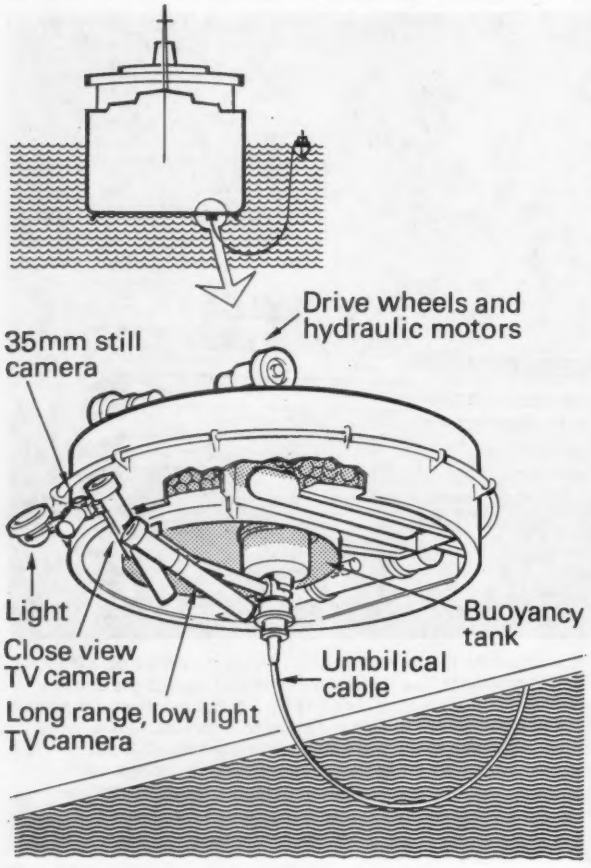
SCAN's movements can be controlled by dead reckoning or by electronic or sonic navigational systems, but the simplest method will probably be by following either a grid of previously painted lines on the tanker's underside or the weld lines joining the hull plates.

Power for the whole system is supplied by a diesel generator carried on the tender, and is fed, with the control and information signals, through a multi-core umbilical cable connecting the vehicle and the tender (see drawing).

Last week's tests proved that SCAN handles well even in poor weather conditions and is capable of performing closely-controlled movements over large hull areas, and it was found possible to steer SCAN using the weld-lines as guides.

SCAN will be shown to the public for the first time on the Harwell stand (No. 115) at the Offshore International Exhibition at Olympia from 7-11 October, where staff concerned with its design, construction and operation will be present, both from Harwell and from Underwater Maintenance Co. Ltd. Other Harwell marine exhibits will cover underwater optics, research, development of small long-lived power sources, corrosion research, tanker safety, etc.

In the development of the underwater optical systems used on SCAN, Harwell's work was supported by the Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board of the Department of Industry. Further information about SCAN can be obtained from Underwater Maintenance Co. Ltd., Clyde Buildings, Town Quay, Southampton SO1 1LX, or from Mr. R. Reddyhoff, Building 424, Harwell, Oxford OX11 0RA.



Diagrammatic arrangement of the 'Scan' underwater robot for inspecting ships' hulls with (left) a sketch showing how it is connected by a multi-core cable to a tender at water surface level.

New package for users of ICL 1900

Relief from the shortage of on-line programmers will soon be coming to users of ICL 1900.

Telecomputing of Oxford have designed a package to provide a complete software environment within which the customer can develop only his own specific application programming, at the same time avoiding the penalties on size and performance normally associated with the generalised packages. This has been developed with the support of the National Computing Centre through the Software Products Scheme administered for the Department of Industry.

At present ICL-1900 sites using the manufacturer's issued software find that there is a demand on each of them to provide fundamentally common facilities. The package, to be known as TPS/1900, will provide these through the simplest observance of standards.

TPS/1900 provides as standard a number of features not available in ICL software. Of these, the two most valuable to the user are file handling and error detection and recovery routines, for it is these two aspects of a system which demand most of the development effort and upon which the final performance of the system must depend.

In providing these facilities, great emphasis is placed on compactness, making the software particularly attractive to small users, users who run on-line systems concurrently with other work, or users with multiple on-line applications.

International meeting on fusion program exchange held at Culham

An international meeting for discussions on fusion program exchange was held at the UKAEA's Culham Laboratory from 30 September until 2 October.

The meeting, sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency, brought together those actively engaged in fusion research, with the aim of devising better methods of exchanging programs between collaborating laboratories, including the use of international libraries, centralised computing facilities and data networks.

For several years large complex computer programs have been developed in many countries to predict or explain the behaviour of high temperature plasma in nuclear fusion experiments.

Understanding these programs can however be difficult in practice because of the lack of standardisation of format and presentation. Over the last two years Culham Laboratory has been developing the OLYMPUS project which defines a set of rules for the standardisation of computer program structure. The OLYMPUS system has been supplied to more than 20 installations throughout the world including UK, US, several European countries and Israel. It is expected that this meeting will lead to further co-operation in the international field.

Home News

Food subsidy increases

The bread subsidy rate has been increased from £4.65 to £5.16 on a 280 lb. sack of flour used in production of loaves that qualify for subsidy. This will offset price increases of ½p on small loaves that would otherwise have taken place following notifications to the Price Commission by the plant bakers.

The increase is estimated to cost about £4 million in 1974/75 and about £9.5 million in a full year.

Butter and cheese subsidies increased

The general consumer subsidy on butter was increased on 3 October from £126.75 per long ton to £184.80 per long ton on all butter intended for retail sale from 7 October. This is to offset the effects on butter prices of the decisions taken in Brussels on 17-19 September, and confirmed by EEC Ministers in Luxembourg on 2 October.

The cheese subsidy rate will be increased so that the retail price is not affected by the EEC farm price decisions. The rate of subsidy and date of implementation will be announced when the Price Commission have considered the United Kingdom cheese manufacturers' notifications of price increases.

The general consumer subsidy on butter is paid under Council Regulations (EEC) No. 1191/73 and 711/74. The present rate came into effect from 1 April 1974. The new rate will also be covered by an EEC Regulation and the increase is estimated to cost £12.5 million in 1974/75.

The cheese subsidy is paid in accordance with the Cheese Subsidy Scheme 1974 under Section 1 of the Prices Act 1974.

The Government's intention of increasing the prescribed maximum price of milk by ½p per pint in November has already been announced; the milk subsidy will be increased to meet the remainder of the award to dairy producers agreed in Brussels.

Flixborough Court of Inquiry

Mr. Roger Parker, QC, Chairman of the Court of Inquiry into the explosion at Nypro UK Ltd., Flixborough, has announced that the Court will sit at the Rembrandt Hotel, Thurloe Place, London SW7, from Monday, 4 November.

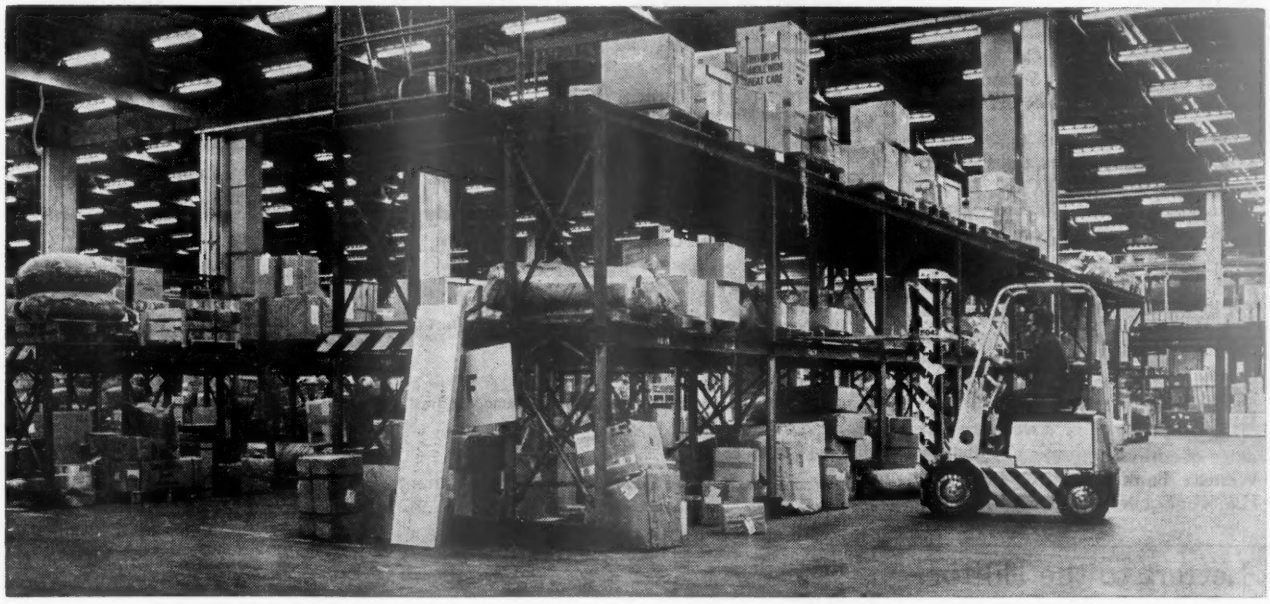
Mr. Parker has also confirmed that there will be a three-week adjournment of the Court's hearings on 14 October 1974. This will enable much of the technical evidence still in preparation to be assembled for presentation as evidence.

Hearings at the Rembrandt Hotel are expected to continue for four weeks. An extension or a further adjournment may then be necessary depending on the volume of evidence still to be heard.

New telephone numbers for departmental headquarters

Direct dialling is now possible to 1 Victoria Street, the London headquarters of the Department of Industry, the Department of Trade and the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. This means that callers can dial the exchange number – which is now 01-215 – followed by any particular extension. For example, callers wishing to speak to the EEC Information Unit have had, up to now, to dial 01-222 7877 and ask to be put through to extension 4301. Now they can dial the new access number 01-215 and follow this by dialling 4301. For operator assistance the number is 01-215 7877.

Direct access is also available from Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HY, the premises of the London and South-East Regional Office and the Eastern Regional Office of the Department of Industry. The access code here is 01-212 followed by the extension number required. For operator assistance ring 01-212 7676.



British exporters are obtaining increased cargo capacity and quicker service from British Airways by the introduction of the 'Cargo on passenger aircraft campaign' – known to the staff as 'Copac' – which is geared to sweeping changes in Cargocentre Europe. More space has been made available on the passenger services and a faster system of moving freight from agents' and manufacturers' vehicles to the aircraft has been introduced. Changes involve the reorganisation of the European export system, the removal of automated equipment, and the implementation of a new system based on well-tried manual/forklift truck handling. The picture shows the system in use at Cargocentre Europe.

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

Dealers in securities

The following changes have taken place in the lists of dealers in securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

Licensed dealers

Additions:

Mosely (J. Mosely & Partners Ltd.), Barclays Bank Chambers, 4 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 3PA.

Wabaco Investments Ltd., 49/51 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9HB.

The London Irish Bank, London Irish Banking Ltd., 34 Queen Street, London EC4R 1BR.

First Chicago Asset Management Corporation, 1 Royal Exchange Buildings, Cornhill, London EC3P 2DR.

Euroseas Securities Ltd., 13 Park Place, St. James's, London SW1.

Hewitt (R. J. D. Hewitt and Co. Ltd.), 1 Pilgrim Street, London EC4 6AD.

Sun Hung Kai Securities (UK) Ltd., 11 Old Jewry, London EC2R 8DS.

Deletions:

Mycroft (Michael Stephen Mycroft), The Laurels, Main Street, Wilton, Pickering, N. Yorks.

Change of name:

St. Mary Axe Finance Co. Ltd. to Cayzer Bowater and Co. Ltd., 5 Laurence Pountney Lane, London EC4R 0HA.

Change of address:

Jackson Graham Moore and Partners, 9-10 Angel Court, London EC2R 7LR.

Yamaichi Securities Co. Ltd., 15th Floor, St. Alphage House, 2 Fore Street, London EC2Y 5AA.

Exempted dealers

Deletions:

Montreal Trust Co. Ltd., 129 Park Lane, London W1.

Sagit (UK) Ltd., 3 London Wall Buildings, London EC2.

Change of address:

Western Bank Ltd., PO Box 1DU, 19 Hanover Square, London W1A 1DU.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Authorised unit trust schemes

The following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1974 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Group and/or name and address of management company	Name of scheme	Name and address of Trustee
Additions		
Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd., 48 Hart Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 2AZ	Perpetual Group Growth Fund	Barclays Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH
Changes		
DELETE National Westminster Unit Trust Managers Ltd., 55 Bishopsgate, London EC2		
AND REPLACE BY National Westminster Unit Trust Managers Ltd., 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP		
DELETE Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London EC2N 2HR	Oceanic High Income Unit Trust	Lloyds Bank Ltd., 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS
AND REPLACE BY Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London EC2N 2HR	Oceanic High Income Unit Trust	National Westminster Bank Ltd., 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP
DELETE Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London EC2N 2HR	Oceanic Growth Unit Trust	The Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd., 30-32 Ludgate Hill, London EC4
AND REPLACE BY Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London EC2N 2HR	Oceanic Growth Unit Turst	Lloyds Bank Ltd., 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS
DELETE TSB Unit Trust Managers Ltd., White Bear House, 21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants SP10 1PG	Trustee Savings Banks Unit Trust	General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd., General Buildings, Perth
AND REPLACE BY TSB Unit Trust Managers Ltd., White Bear House, 21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants SP10 1PG	The Trustee Savings Banks General Unit Trust	General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd., General Buildings, Perth
DELETE Cedar Fund Managers Ltd., 60 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JF	Cedar British Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27/32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Cedar Fund Managers Ltd., 60 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JF	Cedar European Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27/32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Ceder Fund Managers Ltd. 60 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JF	Cedar Overseas Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27/32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
AND REPLACE BY Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd., Cayzer House, 2 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP	Gartmore British Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27/32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd., Cayzer House, 2 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP	Gartmore European Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27/32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd., Cayzer House, 2 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP	Gartmore Overseas Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27/32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Revocations		
By agreement with the Managers and the Trustee the Order of authorisation for the following scheme which has not been launched has been revoked.		
Discount Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Finsbury House, 22 Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7AL	Investments at a Discount Unit Trust	Lloyds Bank Ltd., 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS

Closing date for Duke of Edinburgh's Design Prize 1975

The closing date for entries for the 1975 Duke of Edinburgh's Design Prize is 11 November. Any designer or manufacturer interested in submitting products should obtain details from Dan Johnston, Head of Industrial Design, Design Council, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU.

Each year a different category of products is chosen and the Prize for 1975 will be awarded to the designer of an outstanding piece of outdoor equipment or a leisure goods item. This includes in the leisure goods category such products as garden furniture and tools, camping and caravan equipment, home tools, equipment for hobbies, photographic accessories, radio and television sets and hi-fi. The outdoor equipment category includes playground equipment, street furniture, travel goods, prams, bicycles, and motor accessories.

The judges, under the chairmanship of Prince Philip, will be looking for imaginative innovation linked with economy, efficiency and elegance among other attributes. They hope that products or ranges of products which make a distinct contribution to the standards of design in their industries will be submitted, as a general improvement in design is the aim of this Prize. In the outdoor equipment category it is hoped, since 1975 is European Architectural Heritage Year, that products submitted will enhance the appeal of historic sites.

Two hundred pounds will be awarded to the winning British designer, and he will be invited to design or commission his own prize to be presented in 1976. The manufacturer of the successful product will receive a Design Council Award.

Revised fireguard regulations come into effect

Revised safety regulations for fireguards came into effect from 1 October. The Regulations, which were first announced in December of last year, require safer fireguards with smaller gaps to be fitted to all domestic electric and gas fires, and oil heaters sold by wholesalers or retailers in Great Britain. Manufacturers and importers have been required to comply with the Regulations since 1 April 1974.

The Regulations reduce the maximum permitted grid aperture size to either 125 mm. × 12 mm., or 50 mm. × 20 mm., and include electrical safety provisions which, in the case of unsheathed elements, have the effect of limiting the width of any aperture in the guard to 12 mm. Improved requirements are also prescribed for guards on gas fires and oil heaters.

The new regulations are made under the Consumer Protection Act 1961. They supersede the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations 1953 and the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) (Scotland) Regulations 1953.

Responsibility for the Consumer Protection Act passed from the Home Secretary to the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection on 1 October 1974.

The Cardiff Small Firms Information Centre was the venue last week for the first trade fair of the recently formed Small Potteries Trade Association. The event brought many trade buyers to the centre and attracted television and newspaper publicity. The picture shows Philip Finnigan (right), manager of the centre, with the association's chairman, Theo Whalley of Haverfordwest. 'Practically every exhibitor found the show helpful in establishing new contacts,' says Mr. Finnigan. 'Exhibitors also found this first marketing venture useful in enabling them to discuss matters of mutual interest such as trade practices, workshop techniques and exporting.' Arthur Kitchen, of the Export Section in the Office for Wales, advised the potters of a possible marketing venture in a Common Market country in 1975: they could take advantage of a scheme to help small firms familiarise themselves with new markets.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
19 September 1974		
1,171,287	Societe d'Optique Precision, Electronique et Mecanique 'Sopelem', formerly known as Societe d'Optique Precision Electronique et Mecanique	Fully closing diaphragm
1,209,201	Albert Rolland SA formerly known as Les Laboratoires Albert Rolland	Compositions containing a heart extract
1,220,893	Societe Civile de Recherche Pharmaceutique et Therapeautique	Hydroxyglavan-3,4-diols their preparation and their pharmaceutical use
1,226,121	Ballestra SpA	Chemical process and apparatus
1,232,646	Sven Westin	Advice and method for the moulding of confectionery articles
1,244,070	Solvay & Cie	New copolymers of vinylidene chloride, and packing materials manufactured from these copolymers
1,321,756	Societe d'Optique Precision, Electronique et Mecanique Sopelem	A mounting for zoom lens of the optical compensation type
1,333,132	Societe Nouvelle Des Ateliers de Venissieux	Articulated vehicles
1,334,954	BVS	A receptacle capable of withstanding internal pressure
1,341,766	Italsider SpA	A device for coating a sheet
20 September 1974		
1,187,488	International Standard Electric Corporation	Telecommunication system
1,196,568	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Apparatus for the heat treatment of electrically conductive materials
1,240,302	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Fastening device for electrical equipment mounting racks
1,261,470	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Forming die
1,273,284	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Injection lasers
1,278,009	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Microphone
1,281,260	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Turntable of cables

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patent Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

Expansion in Cumbernauld

Muirhead Ltd., the autonomous Cumbernauld division of the international electrical and electronic components firm, Muirhead Ltd. of Beckenham, Kent, have announced plans for expansion at their Wardpark factory providing 30 or 40 new jobs.

The Cumbernauld factory was established some five years ago, and two years ago achieved independence from the parent company with the freedom of complete self-management. After a year of consolidation there has followed a period of controlled expansion which is now being accelerated.

This widening of the product field will involve an increase of approximately 50 per cent in the labour force, over the next three to four months. A training centre has been established to familiarise the new staff with the complex and varied assembly techniques which entail the use of microscopes, cobweb wire and pinhead parts.

Publications

Role and Place of Engineering Industries in National and World Economies. United Nations. Economic Commission for Europe. (2 vols. Vol. 1: 186 pages. Vol. 2: 128 pages plus 20 folded inserts. £5.58 incl. post, ISBN 0 11 903301 1. Available from HMSO). The publication of this volume is a recognition of the considerable and increasingly important role of engineering industries in both national and world economies. This study originates from a decision taken at the twenty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Europe in 1969 which resulted, initially, in the revising and updating of the 1963 ECE publication *Production and Exports of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Goods*. Prior to publication, however, it was realised that a new stage had been reached where more information was available, especially on the structure and production trends of the engineering industries. Hence the present title, although the present volumes can be considered a continuation of the 1963 review of the engineering industries. Volume 1 comprises the textual matter and volume 2 contains the main statistical tables relating to the studies in volume 1. Chapter one of the study starts with a description of the main trends in world output of the engineering industries. Chapters two and three describe the place of engineering industries within the framework of the economy for geographical regions and selected countries and more particularly, the structure and production pattern of these industries. Factors, such as investments, employment and demand have been taken into account when describing the trends of production for selected engineering goods. It should be noted that these chapters, dealing particularly with production, cover only selected aspects of engineering industries for which information and data were available. International trade in engineering goods is dealt with in chapters IV and V. These chapters provide an analysis of the general structure as well as of the detailed product pattern and geographical distribution of engineering goods on the world scene together with the main exporters and importers. Special features were singled out, eg. export specialisation, industrial co-operation, exports of complete engineering plants and also exports of spare parts, attachments and accessories. Chapter VI describes the situation of the engineering industries in non-European developing countries. At the end of the study can be found conclusions summarising the main findings resulting from the analyses carried out. In the statistical terms, the scope of the study covers mainly the non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery and transport equipment, ie Section 7 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC. Rev.), or major groups 382, 383, 384 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev. 2). However in certain cases, sometimes due to national practices it was impossible to avoid expanding the above range of products so that the term "engineering" also covers goods such as fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (ISIC. Rev. 2 major group 381) and professional, scientific, measuring and controlling instruments not elsewhere classified, and photographic and optical goods (ISIC, Rev. 2 major group 385). Care has been taken to specify in the text and in the tables the precise coverage of the term "engineering products". Where possible, most of the statistical tables include data ranging from the mid-fifties to the early seventies, although 1970 is the most frequent terminal date.

The United Kingdom's importance as a major trading nation together with the post-war growth of European economic strength – the EEC being the most important example of the latter – have both contributed to the necessity for increasing the sources of information about all aspects of continental commercial, political and legal institutions for those in Britain engaged in any sphere orientated towards Europe. Two recent books which herald the publication of a new series – *European Commercial Law Library* – will help to fill this need. **French Company Law** by J. Le Gall (285 pages. Oyez Publishing Ltd. £3.40.) and **French Business Taxation** by R. Roblot (290 pages. Oyez Publishing Ltd. £3.40) are the first titles in the series which is designed to help the businessman and others gain a substantial insight into the most important features of the national commercial laws of EEC member states. Under the editorship of Professor R. R. Pennington, Professor of Commercial Law at Birmingham University each volume is by a lawyer, prominent in the area concerned in his own country. The coverage of the subject is essentially from a practical point of view, emphasising the problems and offering guidance on solutions. Each text has been drafted in the national language concerned and subsequently translated by the series editor in order to ensure the accuracy of technical expressions and their rendering into the suitable English equivalents. *French Company Law*, number one in the series, deals with such topics as: Classification of Companies and Partnerships; Public Companies; Private Companies; Companies Winding-up, in all its aspects; Mergers, Divisions and Partial Transfers of Assets, and finally, Conversions of Companies. Apart from a cogent introduction, the second volume, *French Business Taxation*, examines the following: Taxation on the Income of Commercial Undertakings; Taxation of Transactions; Taxation on Capital Transactions; Taxation Incidental to the Conduct of a Business; and, to conclude, Business Undertakings and the Tax Authorities. Both volumes include references to the relevant legislation and both contain extensive contents lists and indexes.

The Sea: Legal and Political Aspects. A Select Bibliography/The Sea: Economic and Technological Aspects. A Select Bibliography. United Nations: Dag Hammarskjold Library. (Part 1: 56 pages, £1.16 incl. post. ISBN 0 11 903266, Part 2: 50 pages. £1.16 incl. post. ISBN 0 11 903329 1. Available from HMSO). The Dag Hammarskjold Library had prepared bibliographies on the law of the sea on the occasion of the two United Nations conferences on the subject held in 1958 and 1960. The above compilation carries that work forward, and has been compiled following the third Law of the Sea Conference held in Caracas, Venezuela, 29 June to 29 August 1974. It is a select bibliography insofar as its contents are restricted to monographic and periodical literature (excluding the documentation of the United Nations and its agencies) published since 1960 and which is available in the Dag Hammarskjold Library. The structure of the bibliographies is identical in both parts – starting with a list of periodicals cited, arranged alphabetically in title order, with place of publication. A feature of both volumes is the full publication information of each item given in the language of the country of publication expediting either borrowing or purchase without the need for further searching. The *Legal and Political* volume has entries arranged under nineteen headings with both monographic and analytical periodical citations in alphabetical author order. Subjects covered are: General Works; Sea-bed and Ocean Floor; Territorial Sea; Contiguous Zone; Straits used for Navigation; Continental Shelf; Economic Zone; Coastal State Preferential Rights Resources; Fisheries; Mineral Resources; High Seas; Land-locked and Shelf-locked countries; Scientific Research and Technology; Preservation of the Marine Environment; Archipeligoes; Islands; Peaceful uses of Ocean Space and, finally, a short listing of other bibliographies. *Economics and Technology* is arranged under three main headings – Ocean Science and Technology, Uses of the Sea and concluding with a section on Marine Pollution. Each of these is further subdivided into more specific subject headings. This volume also has a short listing of bibliographies. These volumes should be useful to all those concerned with the increasingly important last frontier of this planet – the ocean.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

16 October 1974 Miscellaneous Sales

Location: Dining Hall, Cavalry Barracks, off Butt Road, Colchester

Auctioneers: Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex (Tel: 0206 46161)

The lots on offer include blankets, engineers tools, power unit, engines, electrical spares, radio parts, canvas, tyres, miscellaneous clothing, bedding, mixed rags, crockery, furniture and carpets. Various vehicle spares and parts, scrap ferrous and non-ferrous metals, batteries, technical units and spares, etc.

23 October 1974. Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot, RAOC, Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 19/21 King Street, Hereford, HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432 55441)

A large collection of stores including 11 cars, vans and Gipsies, five fork lift trucks, ten trailers and trolleys, five compressors, five laundry units, eight industrial tractors, lathes, drills, millers, grinders and other machine tools, test benches, pneumatic equipment, generators, metal pallets, 5,300 tyres. Hydraulic and other jacks, aircraft voltage regulators and control panels, electronic valves, oscilloscopes, binoculars, watches, time recording and other clocks. 22,000 blankets, 6,000 linen sheets, 12,000 cotton drawers, 6,000 pairs of boots and shoes, 900 woollen jerseys, greatcoats, trousers and other items of clothing. Chests of drawers, secretaires, wardrobes and other furniture, scrap nylon, aircraft, MT and electrical spares, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap.

Catalogues for the above sale, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc. are available from the relevant auctioneer from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p. (postal orders only).

The work of BSI

The British Standards Institution is the official standards organisation for this country and is very active in removing technical barriers to trade through international standards organisation such as ISO and IEC. BSI has several other functions. It runs certification and approvals schemes, among them granting licences to manufacturers to use the 'Kitemark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies and, through the Technical Help to Exporters Scheme, provides information on technical requirements and approvals procedures in overseas markets. BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

'MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Tenders are invited for 1 ex HM Customs Motor Launch lying at Gravesend. Tender Forms are available from the Ministry of Defence, Director of Navy Contracts (Supplies), Section DC11(1), Ensleigh, Bath, BA1 5AD.

(Telephone Bath 6933 Ext. 4748).

Forms must be requested before 30 October 1974.'

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On the instructions of

LAURENCE G. CROWLEY Esq., F.C.A., the Receiver of FINE WOOL FABRICS LTD., WEXFORD, IRELAND

Wednesday, 23rd October, 1974 at 11 a.m. at Wexford
(subject to conditions of sale and unless previously sold privately)

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION (PIECEMEAL) OF MODERN WOOLLEN PREPARATION, SPINNING, WEAVING AND FINISHING MACHINERY

Factory Equipment and Machinery Spares

including Rag Tearing, Blending "HAIGH", "TATHAM" and "DUESBERG" CARDING, "GAUDINO" RING SPINNING, "Gemmill" and "Thieron" Ring Twisting, "MTL" Cop and "Leesona Holt" Winding, "Benninger" and "Whiteley" Warping, Warp Tying Machines, SIX 1973 "SOMET" RAPIER LOOMS, 10 "SULZER" WEAVING MACHINES, 22 "Hattersley" 90 in. Looms, Perches, Milling, Stainless Steel Dyeing, Squeezing, Scouring, Carbonising, Acidising, Drying, Tentering, Raising, Shearing, Blowing, Steaming, Pressing, Measuring, Rolling and Cutting Machines, Hydro Extractors, Mill Furnishings and MACHINERY SPARES.

The Lots may be inspected two days prior to sale (during working hours) or by appointment with

G. F. SINGLETON & CO.,
Industrial Auctioneers and Surveyors,
53 King Street, MANCHESTER M2 4LR

(Tel. 061-832 8271)

CATALOGUES may be obtained from the Auctioneers at the Factory or from:

THE RECEIVER, c/o STOKES, KENNEDY, CROWLEY & CO., Harcourt House, Harcourt Street, Dublin, 2 (Tel. (01) 757971) ask for Mr. Gilhawley.

BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

The Kingdom of Lesotho and British trade

by Martin Moynihan, British High Commissioner, Maseru

Lesotho is a country for the connoisseur of the unusual, if not the unique.

For size, we may compare it with Wales – and then add half again. A mountain core, south of Johannesburg, skirted by lower lands (not so low: 5,000 ft.).

For economy, I sometimes compare it with the Highlands: crofting and a sparse subsistence in the hills, with many, so many, of the men abroad, mostly in mining.

For currency, there are few parallels, Liberia perhaps being one. Lesotho has no currency of its own yet, no bank of issue and no separate exchange control. Exchange controls apply outside the Republic of South Africa to Lesotho as they do to Botswana and Swaziland.

Turn to commerce and to customs arrangements. Lesotho as often as not compares itself with the Holy See – that other monarchy, sovereign but land-locked, needing to make all its arrangements with one all-surrounding neighbouring republic.

What's on? Let me mention some highlights. Prospecting for diamonds (Anglo de Beers); for oil; perhaps uranium. Livestock. Tourism, with Holiday Inns and casinos; road development (Roughton and Partners of London have recently completed a feasibility study); a national park; the Oxbow Ski Lodge and trout-fishing. A Maseru Hilton is to be built. The Roof of Africa car rally is a national event. Oddly, there are virtually no cinemas. Why?

Projects: very substantial in-puts indeed of bilateral and multilateral aid. The Malibamatso water-cum-irrigation-cum-hydro scheme may be revived. An abattoir by the Danish Atlas Co. is in mind. And there are a variety of projects, many agricultural, eg Thaba Bosiu, already in progress. Under study is an international airport. The national line, Lesotho Airways, has just bought an Islander.

Main trade? Livestock; hides and skins; wool; mohair. Light factories; tapestry; candles; cloth weaving; ceramics – perhaps a brewery. Cash crops (wheat, beans, peas); and

Basil Landau (left), deputy chairman and managing director of the Leyland Motor Corporation of South Africa Ltd. with Martin Moynihan, author of this article. They are seen outside the Leyland complex in Maseru. The High Commission's Range Rover, which has done 23,000 miles over the Roof of Africa and elsewhere in Lesotho, is in the background.

market gardening (fruit and vegetables) with an asparagus cannery in the offing (sales to the Republic).

Lesotho holds an annual Agricultural Show in the capital, Maseru. This year, as in 1972, we participated with a British stall (ably organised by the Second Secretary, Mr. Lensh, with help from our Consulate General in Johannesburg) featuring British commercial products, with emphasis on the automotive industry.

Banks: two international, Barclays and Standard; and the Bank of Lesotho, which goes with the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC).

In March, at the invitation of the Lesotho National Development Corporation a 21-man mission of representatives of the Bayerische Landesbank and the South Africa/German Chamber of Trade and Industries in Johannesburg came to Lesotho. They met the King, and cabinet ministers, and saw for themselves Lesotho's handicrafts and livestock production. From Britain, there has been a visit from Williams and Glyn's Bank.

Openings? First consider, instead, the firms which have made openings for Britain already. For example, John Rhodes' hides and skins factory (Lesotho Sheepskin Products Ltd.) including British and other capital, now a subsidiary of LNDC, and with tannery equipment and expertise from Barrow and Hepburn, Yorkshire. Or Ian Dare's earthenware factory at Kolonyama. Or the tapestry works part-owned by Mr. Laycock of Bradford, in partnership with the LNDC.

The main representative of British manufacturers in Maseru is Leylands. Though Mobil controls most of the petrol supply, some of it is with Shell and some with BP who own a number of stations and distribution points. The stores throughout the country are mostly South African, eg Frasers. Construction is represented by Forrest Construction; and architecture by Hancocks. Invisibles have seen the successful arrival of Lloyds (J. H. Minets) in the Kingsway Brokers. Recently De La Rue have been showing interest. In general, the more Lesotho develops the more likely she is to value and require local firms and local representation. Wool-processing is one area under review in this respect.

So much for openings established or in train. Openings to come? A whisky distillery, with Scotch malt? Ceramics? Considering further development of earthenware in Lesotho is a firm at Stoke on Trent. If television is planned from the Republic of South Africa there should be some commercial fall-out from this. A cinema chain?

Many if not most of Government purchases are made through the Crown Agents. It is worth keeping in touch with them. To illustrate, a recent purchase for the Lerotholi Technical Institute was made through them of scientific equipment from Survey and General Instruments Co. Ltd., Fordingbridge.

The internal market is limited, though eked out with tourist consumption and with sales into the Republic or elsewhere (European interests are considering importing meat by air freight). *So*, prospects must not be exaggerated. But one would like to think that our exports (recorded at £75,000 in 1973, although larger quantities reach Lesotho through stockists/distributors in South Africa) could surely increase. And what is suggested is the following.

If you are touring Southern Africa, let me suggest you spend a night or so at Maseru.

If you are a Trade Mission to Johannesburg, I would recommend that one or two of the Mission fly here for a quick look. If you are in doubt telephone us first (Maseru 3961) and discuss the likely worthwhileness.

If you are a British firm or subsidiary in Johannesburg, eg Metal Box, let your representatives not overlook Lesotho but come here now and again to see things on the spot.

Finally, whether near or far, if you represent a British concern, then a welcome awaits you at the British High Commission. We should be sorry not to be of any help, however briefly.

Export publicity for industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening, Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

Northern: Mr H. G. Roberts, Andrews House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NEI 4TB (Tel: 27575 – Telex 53277).

Yorkshire & Humberside: Mr D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232 – Telex Econ Plan 55472 – message to be prefixed for COI).

East Midland: Mr T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121 – Telex 37572).

Eastern: Mr A. A. McLoughlin, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911 – Telex 81187).

London & South Eastern*: Mr R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, SE1 (Tel: 01-928 2371 – Telex 915444).

Southern: Mr A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261 – Telex 91881 message to be prefixed 'for London Region'.

South Western: Mr W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071 – Telex 44203).

Midland: Mr D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SH (Tel: 021-643 8191 – Telex 33376).

North Western: Mr H. V. Tillotson, MVO, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BD (Tel: 061-832 9111 – Telex 667830).

Scottish Office: Mr C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3DQ (Tel: 031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow C2 (Tel: 041-221 5670 – Telex 77583).

Ulster Office: Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

Welsh Office: Mr Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff CF1 3PY (Tel: 28066 – Telex 49327).

* National companies in central London, and particularly those with UK subsidiaries or branches, which require overseas publicity should consult Industrial Section at COI Headquarters: Mr E. Turnbull, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU (Tel: 01-938 2345 ext. 271 – Telex 915444).

Customs notices of interest to exporters

The following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

General Notices

17 (May 1973) Arrangements for preferential trade between the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom.

49 Temporary importations: international co-operation.

104 Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.

112 Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.

112A Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.

118 Samples imported for promoting export trade.

207 Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.

210 Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.

221 Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.

221A Section 7 relief: changes in procedure.

223 Export relief on goods exported in the same state as at import ('Same state section 7 relief').

241 European Economic Community: Compensatory, Levy and Addendum thereto.

275 Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.

290 Export of personal and household effects.

300 Export reliefs scheduling scheme.

703 VAT – Exports. (Revised November 1973)

704 VAT – Retail Export Schemes. (Revised November 1973)

705 VAT – Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.

750 Community transit – general.

750A Community transit – list of Offices of Departure, Transit and Destination and Guarantee Offices in the United Kingdom, etc.

750B Extension of the Community Transit procedures to Austria and Switzerland

751 Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.

752 Free circulation of goods in the European Communities.

753 Community transit – the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.

754 Documentation for fish caught by British fishing vessels.

755 Community transit – special control procedures.

756 Instructions on the use of loading lists as descriptive parts of forms T1, T2 or T3.

774 Hydrocarbon Oils Customs Duties: Additions of *Ad Valorem* Protective Element.

800 EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect of export refunds and export licences.

810 EEC Preferences – Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and EFTA countries.

810A EEC Preferences – EFTA countries. Simplification of the documentation system described in Notice 810. Introduction of universal form of movement certificate EUR 1.

812, 812A EEC Preferences – Turkey.

815 (June 1973) EEC Preferences – Morocco.

817 (June 1973) EEC Preferences – Tunisia.

818 (June 1973) EEC Preferences – Egypt.

819 (May 1973) EEC Preferences – Cyprus.

820 (July 1973) EEC Preferences – Lebanon.

821 EEC Preferences – simplified procedure for sending evidence to EEC customers about the origin of goods.

830 Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

Drawback

7 Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.

132A Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.

172 Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.

224 The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.

291 Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.

BOTB News

Major market in Japan for British oceanological equipment

A report, *The Japanese Market for Oceanological Equipment*, published by the British Overseas Trade Board, states that Japanese imports of oceanological equipment in 1973 totalled approximately Y17,083 million, and are expected to increase at an annual average rate of 30 per cent between 1974-76. The report considers the two most promising markets for UK manufacturers are navigation and communication equipment, and instrumentation and surveying equipment, for use in the ocean development industry. In addition, it recommends that manufacturers should explore the possibilities of developing specific types of equipment required for particular ocean developments projects.

The report analyses the various Japanese market factors which will affect the export of UK-manufactured products, including potential customers and end-users, the distribution system for imported products, customary mark-ups, technical standards and opportunities for joint ventures.

The various potential exports from UK manufacturers are considered. These include equipment for navigation, communications, surveying, and diving; vessels and floating structures; and equipment associated with ocean activities and with developing ocean mineral resources.

As a result of the report's recommendations the British Overseas Trade Board is organising an exhibition for UK manufacturers of oceanological equipment at the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo from 8-12 July 1975, immediately before the Okinawa International Ocean Exposition.

Japan's own oceanological equipment industry was launched in 1968 and is, the report suggests, relatively immature compared with those in other major industrialised nations. The Japanese government and private industry acknowledges that much of the nation's future resources would, of neccessity, originate from the sea. Four main target areas are defined, the development of mineral resources, the development of marine biological resources, the utilisation of offshore underwater areas, and the production of desalinated water.

Note

The Japanese Market for Oceanological Equipment was prepared for the British Overseas Trade Board by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. in Tokyo. It is available to British manufacturers from the Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, price £5 post free.

Mr. Rafi Ramon (right), director of the Mechanisation and Technology Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Israel with his wife and Mr. V. F. Kimber, director of the General Export Services Branch of the British Overseas Trade Board. The occasion was a luncheon to mark Mr. Ramon's visit to Britain as a guest of the BOTB from 21 September to 3 October. Mr. Ramon's programme took him to manufacturers of equipment associated with dairying and to farms throughout the country to see equipment in use. Visits to research organisations and to experimental farms allowed Mr. Ramon to discuss many topics, ranging from methods of slurry disposal to temperature and ventilation requirements in poultry houses.

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services and Promotion Division of the Department of Trade (at the appropriate Regional Office for firms outside London and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the South East of England). The Department in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the Commercial Officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The Department would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessman intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas Commercial Officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the Department needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

Government Publications in Wales

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 41 The Hayes, Cardiff, CF1 1JW

Exhibitions and Fairs

Electronics forum prospers despite inflation problems

From Norman R. Sutherland, British Vice-Consul (Commercial), Los Angeles: In spite of high inflation, rising unemployment and the high cost of borrowing, the western United States electronics market-place continues to draw the crowds (*picture above*) and stimulate sales. Over 28,000 electronic engineers and buyers attended the Western Electronic Show and Convention held at the Convention Centre, Los Angeles, 11-13 September.

Among the 340 exhibitors displaying their products, were 12 British manufacturers participating in a British joint venture co-sponsored by the Electronic Engineering Association and the British Overseas Trade Board.

As a direct result of having exhibited at the event this time, five of the British exhibitors expect to achieve $100,000 worth of business each and others anticipate between $40,000 and $60,000 in sales.

K. Saxton of ITT Components Group, Harlow, Essex, which has not previously exhibited at Wescon, articulately summarised his analysis of the US electronics market: 'We are now certain that selected components, handled by the traditional US selling methods, will adequately meet our sales targets. The critical factors appear to be good agents and products for which we already have a good market. An intent to do business and a willingness to modify components to meet US standards, where necessary, is vital. While many products are keenly priced, a high proportion are attracting good prices.'

This view was shared by other British exhibitors who have exhibited annually at this show. Among them was K. Fletcher of The Wayne-Kerr Co. Ltd., who said: 'It is hard to understand why more British companies do not try to penetrate this area – there is a continuing demand for high-quality products not always obtainable in the USA.'

Robert Harris of Arcolectric Switches Ltd. agreed with Mr. Fletcher, adding: 'The total cost for UK joint venture participants at Wescon is usually lower than for a major London show. We estimate the market covered by Wescon to be as large as the whole of the British market.'

So successful was the British contingent that 11 of the 12 firms have expressed interest in exhibiting at Wescon '75 which will be held in San Francisco in mid-September next year.

The British exhibitors at Wescon were: Arcolectric Switches Ltd., Feedback Instruments Ltd., Jermyn Manufacturing Ltd., Marconi Instruments Ltd., Plessey Semiconductors, Stolec Ltd., Vickers Ltd., The Wayne-Kerr Co. Ltd., ITT Components Group Europe, Datron Electronics Ltd., Time Electronics Ltd., Vero Electronics Ltd.

Anaesthesiologists inspect equipment at Madrid congress

From Nicolás Escudero, Commercial Department, British Embassy, Madrid: The Fourth European Congress of Anaesthesiology took place in the magnificent Palacio de Congresos, Madrid, 5-11 September. It was attended by over 3,000 anaesthesiologists from Spain, the United Kingdom and other European countries. A scientific exhibition of anaesthesiology equipment was laid on in a special area of the hall to coincide with the Congress, with 65 firms exhibiting.

By far the largest single group of these were the 26 British exhibitors, all but two of them taking part in the British joint venture arranged by the British Overseas Trade Board with the British Hospitals Export Council. The joint venture occupied one-third of the exhibition space in the best part of the area available and was the only nationally-sponsored participation. The style and effectiveness of the joint venture stands made an excellent impression.

Most British manufacturers of anesthesiology equipment were exhibiting and the quality of technical development and modern design of their exhibits seemed to make an excellent impression on visitors to the stands.

The exhibition was open to the general public but, in fact, a high proportion of the visitors were specialists, many of them with a keen interest in buying or ordering equipment, with the authority to do so. The British firms reckon to have received an average of 125 serious inquiries each and, although many will need vigorous follow-up, the general impression is that a good proportion will be turned into firm orders in the near future.

One firm, with over £10,000 worth of equipment on its stand, was able to leave virtually all of it behind at the end of the exhibition, sold to Spanish purchasers. Most firms reported interest from a wide range of countries; overall about a quarter of the inquiries were from Spanish purchasers, a quarter from British and the rest from other countries including some outside Europe like Egypt and Israel.

To celebrate the exhibition a reception was given at the British Embassy by Commercial Counsellor Mick Spire for exhibitors, agents and leading Spanish, British and international anaesthesiologists attending the congress.

Orders in the works at world engineering event

From Richard Escritt, Commercial Section, British Embassy, Prague: Once again the International Engineering Fair in Brno took place in magnificent weather. This, the 16th Fair, was one of the most successful ever.

This was the view of the British participants. Over 120 British companies were represented in all, the majority of them in the BOTB-supported joint venture. Only Germany and Austria from the West had larger contingents and the striking design of the British stands insured that visitors were constantly reminded that British industry was present in force.

Our exhibitors reported brisk business. A number of substantial contracts were signed, many useful inquiries were received and everyone had a constant flow of visitors, well known as well as less familiar. The majority of our exhibitors are old hands at the Brno Engineering Fair and would not think of giving it a miss. They know it is an invaluable part of doing business in Czechoslovakia, a place to see and be seen.

With traditional Moravian hospitality, the high standard of administration at the Fair and the willing help of Embassy and Department of Trade staff, most of the British businessmen present voted the Brno Engineering Fair one of the pleasantest on the East European Circuit.

Peter Preston, Deputy Secretary at the Department of Trade, was in Brno at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government. Following useful discussions with Czechoslovak Ministers on the development of trade he visited the Fair ground accompanied by British Ambassador E. G. Willan. Everyone in the party was impressed by the quality both of the Fair itself and of the British exhibits.

This time, the Fair, 11-19 September, spanned only one weekend. This was at the suggestion of exhibitors. Visitors totalled over 300,000 – fewer than in previous years but reflecting no doubt a fall in the number of sightseers.

Official statistics show that about one-quarter of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade in the engineering industry is completed at the Brno Engineering Fair. From British industry the interest shown in the Fair was the greatest ever. In the Brno Engineering Fair, Czechoslovakia has a best seller.

The importance of the Brno Engineering Fair is not going to decline but it has proved necessary to hive off some of the exhibits to other specialised fairs in Czechoslovakia. So food machinery, packaging and printing machinery, foundry plant and welding equipment were not shown at Brno this year. No major changes are expected next year.

It is clear that the newer specialised fairs deserve a close look by British industry. The Commercial Section at the Embassy in Prague, and Fairs and Promotions Branch at the Department of Trade would be delighted to answer any questions about trade fairs in Czechoslovakia. So we look forward to next year's Engineering Fair.

Doubtless our joint venture partners will once again be the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association, the Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment and Cranes and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry which, of course, cover a wide area of industry. The message is the same for our 'regulars', as well as any newcomers wanting to give the Brno Engineering Fair a try – apply early.

Stavanger: early booking essential for offshore oil and gas exhibition

From British Embassy, Oslo: The Stavanger Offshore North Sea Technology Conference and Exhibition, claiming to be the most important oil conference and exhibition in Europe this year, took place 3-6 September in the main Norwegian centre of North Sea oil exploration activities. The event, the first of its kind in Norway, proved to be a tremendous success, with some 310 exhibitors taking space at the exhibition and total attendance reaching over 14,000.

Many of the leading international and Norwegian oil companies were represented, some displaying models in their respective booths of rigs, platforms and other equipment worth tens of thousands of pounds.

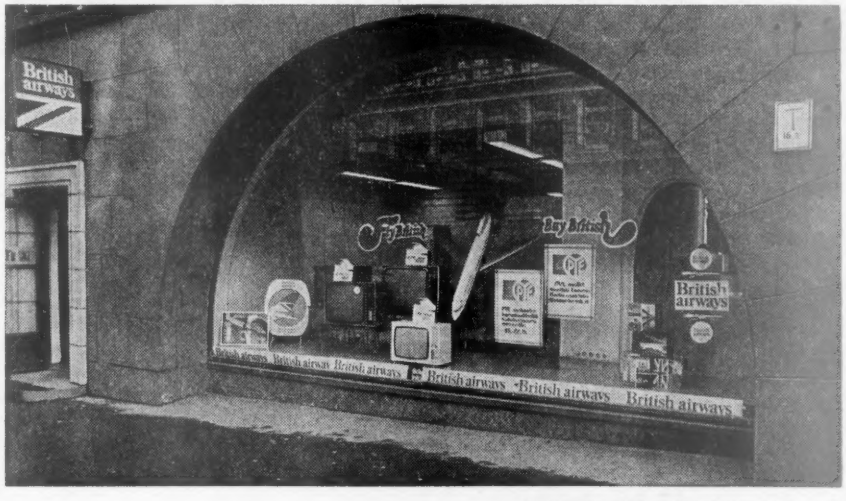
Twenty-seven British companies sponsored by the Association of British Oceanological Industries and the Council of British Manufacturers and Contractors serving the Petroleum and Process Industries, and three British government research bodies, the Computer Aided Design Centre, the National Engineering Laboratory and the Ship and Marine Technology Requirement Board exhibited under the British Overseas Trade Board joint venture scheme. The joint stands had an eye-catching position and gave a very good impression.

In addition, another 12 British companies, often in association with their local agents, exhibited independently. The majority of exhibitors contacted said that they did not expect to sign any important contracts at the exhibition but interesting inquiries had been received and that participation in the exhibition would be beneficial in the long term.

The conference, which represented an impressive gathering of international oil people as lecturers, was divided into special sessions.

The next Offshore North Sea Technology Exhibition and Conference at Stavanger is planned to take place 21-24 September 1976 and the organisers have indicated that exhibitors will be restricted to those directly involved in oil and gas exploration. Limitations involved in holding an international exhibition in a town the size of Stavanger make it imperative for all companies proposing to participate in the event to take early steps to secure suitable hotel accommodation, in addition to reserving adequate space at the exhibition.

British Airways in Helsinki is co-operating with the Commercial Department of the British Embassy and British exporters in increasing efforts to promote British products in Finland. General manager Leslie Jukes, in a 'Fly British – Buy British' campaign, has offered to make the window space of British Airways, centrally situated in Helsinki, available to any British exporter or Finnish importer of British goods willing to exploit the offer for promotional purposes. The first British company to take advantage of this was Pye Ltd. This was to coincide with Pye's presence at the Helsinki International Trade Fair, 13-22 September where it launched a campaign to introduce new colour TV sets and audio equipment into Finland.



International leather industry rendezvous

From Clive Almond, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Paris: Exports of British leathers last year amounted to nearly £50 million and at the Semaine Internationale du Cuir, Paris, 7-10 September, United Kingdom companies maintained their dominant position in the market.

The exhibition, the largest and most international grouping of leather companies in the world, was this year held against a background of economic uncertainty and other problems associated with recent changes in the supplies of raw materials.

Despite these difficulties, 1,370 companies showed their wares on the three floors of the modern Palais Sud exhibition hall. The majority of these firms were foreign (834) and Britain led the way with the largest number of companies from any one country. These totalled 171 of which 83 took part in the joint venture jointly sponsored by the British Leather Institute, the Skin Hides and Leather Trades Association and the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation.

For the most part, British exhibitors had come to the salon not expecting to do much business and, although trade was more patchy than in some recent years, the firms which participated were more than pleasantly surprised by the number and quality of inquiries received.

The exhibition is also a focus for tanners interested in the latest developments and, therefore, it is perhaps not surprising that even machinery manufacturers, who thought they would be the first to be hit by the credit squeezes reigning in most European countries, reported an increase in business. It was interesting to note that this interest principally came from South Africa, South America and Australia.

Firms which did particularly well were Tomlinson's, with a range of expanding toggle frames, and Salient, with its shoemaking equipment, which both took orders for equipment worth several thousand pounds at the show.

The uncertainty over finance affected the trade in raw leathers more. But, with the continued high demand for leathers for clothing and the high quality reputation enjoyed by British garment leathers, trade was maintained at a satisfactory level.

In order to stimulate more interest in leather for clothing, the British leather industry organised a competition, prior to the show, among the fashion colleges in the United Kingdom for the best and most original use of the material. The prize-winning designs were entered into the main high fashion leatherwear show held during the time of the exhibition and served a double purpose of attracting interest in the use of this product in the United Kingdom and demonstrating to world buyers the strength and importance of the British leather industry.

The total number of recorded visitors to the salon reached 65,215, an increase of 11.8 per cent over the previous year. Of these 8,714 came from overseas.

Many complimentary comments were received from visitors and exhibitors about the standard of design and finish of the British joint venture stands and full credit for this should go to designer Ron Weston and contractor Clifford and Sons.

This show is without doubt the meeting place for the world's leather industry and, despite the current uncertainty of trading conditions in certain countries, the event fully lived up to its international reputation. Next year's exhibition is scheduled to take place 6-9 September.

Scandinavian fashion week weathers economic climate

From Margaret Maxwell, Commercial Officer, British Embassy, Copenhagen: The 18th Scandinavian Fashion Week took place in Copenhagen's Bella Centre and Fashion Mart, 14-17 September. Over 500 exhibitors were showing women's wear for next spring and summer and the fair attracted over 11,000 trade buyers. The Scandinavians, as usual, occupied the West Hall of the Bella Centre, the International Section was in the East Hall and there was a special section for the young and trendy in the North Hall. The Bella Centre organised a fashion show based on the Gatsby look with suitable clothing from various exhibitors.

At the Fashion Mart in the city centre Scandinavian manufacturers with permanent showrooms were also selling their spring lines and had been joined by some firms taking temporary showrooms for the Fashion Week.

In the International Section of the Bella Centre, 50 members of the Clothing Export Council exhibited under British Overseas Trade Board's joint venture terms in a specially designed area. The gold and brown patterned carpet covering the 6 m. wide gangways, the beige and gold carpet on the stands, the banks of marguerites in high yellow containers, all softly lit by overhead Chinese globe lamps, gave the British area an intimate and luxurious atmosphere.

The CEC had commissioned the Bella Centre's architect, Erik Jorgensen, to build a British pub adjacent to the joint venture area. Named 'The Prince of Denmark' by Peter Randle, director of the CEC, it was skilfully designed to produce an authentic British pub atmosphere and attracted many visitors not only for a pint but to the nearby stands.

On the Sunday evening the CEC in conjunction with the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Copenhagen, held a buffet and reception in the new Commercial Department premises at Kastelsvej 36. Over 100 guests including British Ambassador A. A. S. Stark, CMG, CVO, and fashion buyers from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland were welcomed by Jessel Harrison, chairman, CEC, Peter Randle and George Marshall, CMG, MBE, BEM, Commercial Counsellor. The hosts took the opportunity to advertise the London Fashion Fair in October by placing posters on tables round the reception area.

Mr. Stark and his wife visited the Fair the next day and were introduced to British exhibitors by Peter Randle and Denise Magnus. Despite economic problems on both sides of the North Sea, several exhibitors were able to report good business. The soft feminine look of the spring fashions they were showing seemed to appeal to women of all ages and maybe it will be difficult for them to resist buying this romantic fashion whatever the economic climate.

Designers promote invisible exports

From G. C. A. Mulder, Commercial Department, British Consulate-General, Amsterdam: Thirty British professional designers, the same number as in 1972 and 1973, held a selling show in the International Textiles Building, Amsterdam, 19-20 September.

The organisers, MST Design Associates, backed by the British Overseas Trade Board and the British Textile Confederation, were pleased to see that their efforts were very successful indeed. Design buyers from virtually all European countries came to the show, including some British textile manufacturers. Several buyers from far away countries such as Brazil, Japan, South Africa and Thailand came to Amsterdam to see the latest British designs and to buy.

Sales were brisk. Some buyers gave firm orders for further designs on specification.

'Design-In' is a good example of a joint venture promoting invisible exports. The participants were pleased with the results because they saw many new prospects in one of the most important fashion centres of the Continent.

About one-third of the exhibitors came back after participation in 1973. We noticed that some firms taking part in earlier years had established permanent contacts with buyers. This indicates that this promotion of our design has found a permanent market in the Netherlands in only three years.

Joint ventures at agricultural show

From H. Homann, Pro-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Frankfurt: A centre of attraction at the 53rd International Agricultural Exhibition, Frankfurt, was the display of British horse and riding equipment on a joint venture stand, arranged by the British Overseas Trade Board in collaboration with the British Agricultural Export Council, in which 11 British firms participated.

Another BOTB-assisted joint venture at this event was formed by five member firms of the Agricultural Engineers Association who exhibited farm machinery and implements.

Throughout the show the stands of the British exhibitors enjoyed a continuous stream of visitors and trade buyers who admired the quality (*picture*) and workmanship of British-made saddlery, stables, horse boxes, horse trailers, riding gear: order books were filled and encouraging sales made on the spot.

In fact, a survey made by a representative of BAEC at the end of the show revealed that the British joint venture exhibitors had made sales and taken orders for delivery over the next 18 months totalling a very respectable £235,000. This is perhaps the most successful performance by British firms at any of the German agricultural exhibitions.

The German Agricultural Society organises this roving exhibition biennially in different German towns. This year it was held 15-22 September in Frankfurt and covered a total gross exhibition area of just over 390,000 sq. m. – half this inside permanent exhibition halls.

The total number of exhibitors (1,340 including 396 non-German firms from 22 countries) was slightly higher than that recorded at the 1972 event which took place in Hanover. Rather more than 300,000 visitors attended this year's show and they came not only from every corner of the Federal Republic but from as far afield as Japan, the USA, South America.

The show was held at a time when farming communities in several EEC countries were voicing strong dissatisfaction with the common agricultural pricing policy and demanding higher prices in order to keep up with current rates of inflation. Many of the agricultural machinery exhibitors believed that this situation would have repercussions on the show and that German farmers in particular would be less inclined to invest in further farm mechanisation at this point in time. Certainly this was the view taken by the German agricultural machinery and tractor industry which was forecasting a further reduction in the turnover for the second half of 1974, directly on this account. The industry is therefore making efforts to compensate falling demand in the home market by increasing its exports, which are currently running at nearly 50 per cent of the production value.

However, it was clearly noticed during the exhibition that farmers' readiness to invest was greater than expected, particularly in those implements and machinery which offered worthwhile improvements in farm mechanisation. Rationalisation and automation turned out to be the key words in many sales negotiations and those exhibitors whose products came genuinely up to farmers' requirements in this respect decribed their participation in the show as worthwhile and rewarding.

A large part of the exhibition was taken up by a most comprehensive display of livestock from many European countries. The high standard of farm animal breeding was evidenced by well over 1,000 horses, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs which were shown in this section which aroused considerable interest. A continuous programme of breeding livestock demonstrations in the exhibition's Great Ring attracted capacity crowds, the traditional breeding horse auction during the exhibition being a particularly successful event.

On the opening day, N. Statham, Minister (Economic) at the British Embassy in Bonn, visited the stands of all British joint venture exhibitors and a number of stands of other British firms who participated independently. He discussed with exhibitors their marketing and sales plans for the German and European markets and, in particular, immediate prospects offered by their participation in this major international agricultural show.

The next show will be held in Munich 21-27 May 1976.

Medical equipment shown at Padua

From Dario Bulli, British Consulate, Venice: The 1st European Congress of Urology took place in Padua, 12-14 September, promoted and organised by the President and Founder of the European Society of Urology, Professor G. Ravasini, Head of the Urology Clinic in the University of Padua.

During the Congress 13 films were shown and debates and round table conferences were held on relevant topics. Simultaneously and in the same building an exhibition of medical equipment and pharmaceutical products was held. Fifteen firms took part, occupying a net area of 96 sq. m. (out of the 133 sq. m. available).

Six Italian firms showed pharmaceutical products, scientific books and cryscopic equipment; three German firms, represented by their Italian agents, displayed endoscopic instruments; one American firm, represented by its Italian associate, displayed pharmaceutical goods; five British firms, present with their Italian agents, showed urological surgical instruments, renal hypothermia systems, urological catheters, drainage bags, packaging material, operating equipment, fibre lit cyctoscopes, resectoscopes, uretrohoroscopes, stainless steel instruments for urology and specialised surgical instruments.

British participation, a joint promotion of the British Overseas Trade Board and the British Hospital Export Council, with the assistance of the British Government Commercial Service in Italy, was the most important, taking 40 per cent of the exhibition space and displaying highly specialised equipment.

The firms – C. R. Bard International, Sunderland; Chas. F. Thackray Ltd., Leeds; Down Bros. and Mayer and Phelps Ltd., London; Genito-Urinary Mfg. Co. Ltd., London; Spembly Ltd., Andover – occupied five stands, uniformly constructed and equipped, near the main entrance, where they had 550 callers requesting catalogues, price-lists and general information and placing orders. Spembly and Genito-Urinary received orders worth £3,000 and all the British firms established new business contacts with Italian and European urologists.

Algiers fair: Britain awarded gold medal

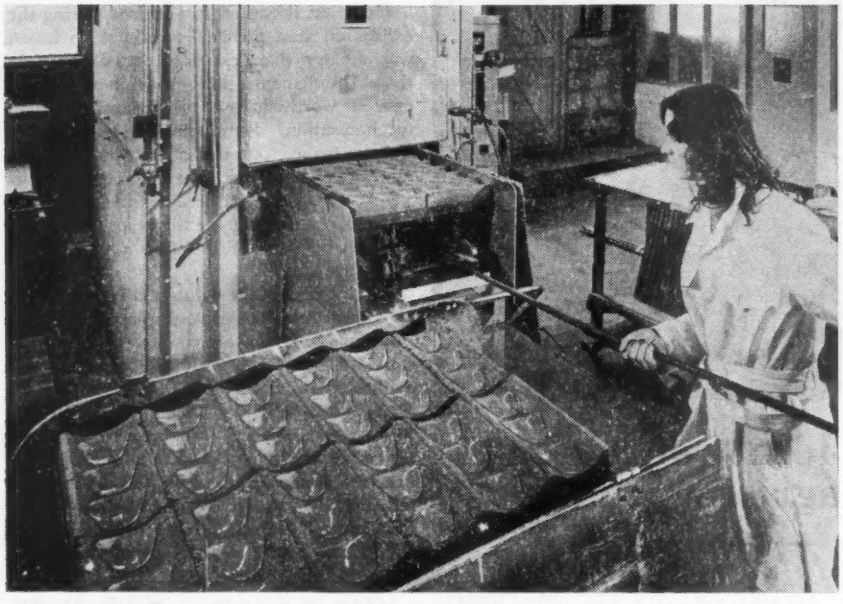
From British Embassy, Algiers: 42 countries participated at Algiers' International Trade Fair, 30 August-15 September. The interior of the British Pavilion was remodelled and all space inside and out was fully occupied by exhibits of 21 British firms.

Britain was one of 12 countries to be awarded a Gold Medal at the closing ceremony by Algerian Minister of Commerce, Layachi Yaker.

Serious inquiries received indicate that business done during the period of the Fair will exceed previous years. Firms exhibiting printing and photocopying machines had particular success and, as in previous years, those showing machine tools and construction equipment did good business.

The International Trade Fair is Algeria's major industrial and commercial event of the year. It has continued to expand and serious inquiries increase each year.

Export Business



Industrial gas mask lenses, forming part of an order for Yugoslavia, undergoing heat treatment at the new Blaydon-on-Tyne factory of Romag Safety Glass. The company recently announced a contract for the production of 280,000 such lenses bringing the total Yugoslav requirement to more than half-a-million. Assording to Michael Watson-Smyth, joint managing director who negotiated the business, Romag Safety Glass is one of the few companies in the world able to produce the curved and laminated lenses specified in Belgrade for use in mines and industry.

Syrian state organisation orders cotton spinning mill

Stone-Platt Industries Ltd., international textile machinery and engineering group, has won a £13.3 million order from the Syrian government for textile machinery and the design of a new mill. Won in the face of international competition the order is for the supply of a complete cotton yarn spinning plant of 75,000 ring spinning spindles and associated equipment for the Syrian government-owned Union of Textile Industry.

The order arises from a five-year programme to treble the size of Syria's textile industry and accounts for approximately 25 per cent of the planned expansion in spindle capacity.

The new mill has been designed by Platt International Division of Stone-Platt Industries for the production of carded and combed high quality yarns and the machinery will be manufactured in Accrington, Oldham and Bolton. Delivery of the machinery will be completed in mid-1976 and will greatly strengthen the already well established textile industry in Syria.

Commenting on the contract, Edward Smalley, managing director of Stone-Platt Industries Ltd. said: 'In recent years the Syrian economy has made very great progress and this new contract is a further step in the enlargement of the textile industry which plays such an important part in the economic life of the country. We are very pleased to be renewing our association with Syria and are proud to have been awarded this very large contract in the face of international competition'.

Six hundred miles of cable will boost Nigeria network

A contract exceeding £2 million for the installation of 600 miles of coaxial telephone cable between Lagos and Kaduna has been awarded to British Insulated Callender's Construction Co. by Furukawa Electric Co.

This is part of a contract awarded to Nissho Iwai Co. of Tokyo by the Nigerian Ministry of Communications for the provision of a subscriber trunk dialling network on coaxial cable for Nigeria.

Information system for Kuwait airport

The Ministry of Public Works of the Government of Kuwait has awarded a contract worth £458,000 to International Aeradio Ltd. for the supply of a computer-controlled flight information display and public address system for the new terminal building to be built at Kuwait International Airport.

The equipment to be supplied by IAL includes a set of flap indicator boards, showing flight, gate and baggage information; a programmable public address system for routine announcements to pre-selected parts of the terminal; and a television system with visual display units to provide information to the travelling public at all appropriate points of the terminal building.

The computer system will be programmed to accept instructions through a control unit and to initiate all the necessary functions of the information system. Programmed into the system will be a series of automatic prerecorded announcements for the public address system of all flight arrivals and departures, as well as any special messages which may be required. The programme and the data-base can be updated or changed at any time and the system can be enlarged as necessary in the future.

IAL will be providing a resident engineer in Kuwait for 12 months after the system is commissioned to maintain it and to provide on-the-job training for selected technical staff from the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

Banqueting furniture to new luxury hotels

Contracts worth a total of more than £44,000 for supplying banqueting furniture to four new international Hilton hotels – in Vienna, Basle, Beirut and Cairo – have been captured by G. N. Burgess and Co. Ltd., of Feltham, Middlesex. The orders are for the supply of tables, chairs, service trolleys and platforms.

In the spring of this year G. N. Burgess despatched 300 slimfold tables, valued at about £9,000, to the Bahrain Hilton.

E. African phones order

An order worth more than £500,000 for private telecommunications switching equipment has been awarded to Plessey Private Communication Systems by Crown Agents on behalf of the East African Posts and Telegraph Corporation.

Sultanate of Oman police place contract to floodlight stadium

The Christy Bros. subsidiary, Christy Electrical Ltd. of Chelmsford, has won a £300,000 order to supply and install floodlighting for the new Wataya Stadium at Muscat in the Gulf of Oman for the Sultanate of Oman Police Department.

The order includes four 50 m. high floodlighting towers, two supporting 130 light fittings and two supporting 90 light fittings, together with four control cubicles and main stadium mv switchgear to be manufactured in the company's Chelmsford factory.

The whole of the stadium will be illuminated with a light value of approximately 1,550 lux – or about 10 times brighter than a well lit office.

Because of heat problems in that part of the world, each control cubicle is fitted with two air-conditioned units supplied by another group company, Christy Refrigeration Ltd.

The control cubicles are the largest ever to be manufactured by the company and will weigh around 5½ tons each – an important factor bearing in mind that, as a result of the tight delivery schedule, they may have to be delivered to the site by air freight.

Light fittings are by Philips Electrical and the electrical engineers are T. J. Technical Consultants. Architects for the Wataya Stadium are Michael Brashier Associates and main contractor is Costain Civil Engineering.

Zambia and Holland take catering plant

Two export orders for catering equipment worth over £200,000 have been won by Stotts of Oldham, a Thorn Group company, from the Zambia Institute of Technology and from Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport.

The Zambian order – worth £130,000 – is Stott's biggest single overseas contract to date. It follows the recent securing of their largest-ever home order, to supply equipment worth £250,000 for 17 kitchens at the National Exhibition Centre in the Midlands.

Almost 700 items of equipment will be shipped to the Zambian Institute at Kitwe. There they will be joined by appliances from a temporary kitchen which Stotts supplied at short notice last year, chartering a jetliner to fly it to Africa on time.

For Schiphol Airport, Stotts is building seven tailor-made counter and backbar units, totalling over 500 ft. in length. The airport is currently being reconstructed to meet the demands of the jumbo-jet age and the counters are designed to cope quickly with large numbers of passengers.

The largest unit is a 100 ft. counter of stainless steel and vitreous enamel to be installed in-line in the airport mezzanine and matched by a backbar unit of equal length. The others are smaller but present a considerable design challenge since they are of unconventional shape and must be fitted precisely into the existing building.

Advanced telex gear deal won against competition

An order worth more than £250,000 for an advanced computer-based telex switching system has been placed with Plessey Telecommunications Ltd. by the Zambian Ministry of Power, Transport and Works.

The order – for a Plessey System 4660 telex switching system which will provide Zambia with one of the world's most advanced telex services – was secured against keen competition from Germany, Sweden and the USA. Used in conjunction with Zambia's earth station project, the new system will provide international communication channels via satellite.

System 4660 is solid-state fully automatic telex switching equipment providing many sophisticated facilities. It handles multi-address calls, gives automatic re-try should first attempt calls fail, advises call duration immediately on completion and monitors progress of calls and any changes in the service provided.

This is the third order for system 4660 so far announced by Plessey: the first was for the British Post Office for an extension to its international telex service and included a high speed service operating at 200 bits/sec.; the other was for systems at Tripoli and Benghazi to form the basis of the Libyan telex network.

Rolls-Royce gas turbine generator set for Malawi

The Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi has ordered a 17,500 kw. gas turbine generating set from Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. valued at over £800,000.

Tape-to-film transfer service by laser technology

A new laser technology tape-to-film transfer system has been acquired by Rank Video Laboratory in London, where it is being demonstrated to the television and motion picture industries, and is seen as having considerable export potential throughout Europe.

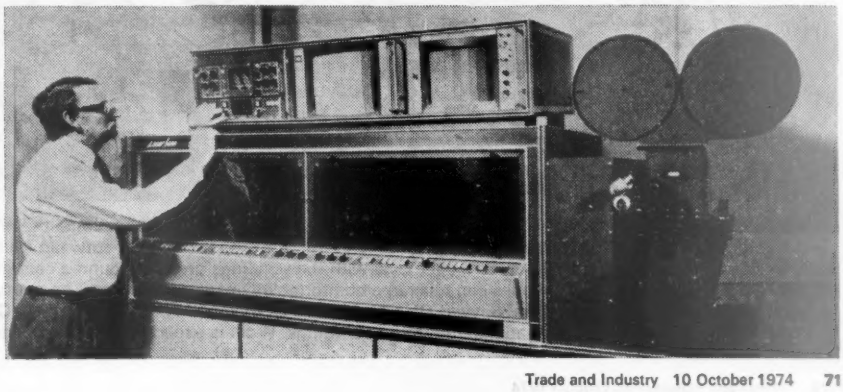
States a Rank spokesman 'The laser process is claimed to be the most effective tape-to-film transfer system yet developed. Only three have been built worldwide. Ours looks like being the only one in Europe, so the export potential for Rank Video in proving such a service is considerable'.

Of the CBS-developed equipment, the Rank representative said 'The benefits of Laserscan are impressive. Whatever one shoots on tape Laserscan can reproduce faithfully on film with razor sharp definition in high fidelity colour and without smear.

'By using red, green and blue laser beams to scan film stock, both picture and colour quality can be maintained with an accuracy that alternative processes cannot match. The machine can produce a 16 mm. master negative at one pass in real time at 25 frames per second. Associated recording equipment transfers the sound to a magnetic track from which a sound negative is made. Negative and subsequent prints are then handled in the normal way at Rank Film Laboratories' principal plant at Denham'.

The spokesman added 'Rank Video is the first facilities house to apply laser technology in this field – a technological breakthrough likely to revolutionise the industry'.

At Rank Video Laboratory the Laserscan is adjusted by Engineer in Charge Fred Nunney.



Trade Information

Tariff quota for iron and steel coils for re-rolling

An Order – the Import Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 8) Order 1974, SI 1658 of 1974 – has been made opening from 8 October up to and including 31 December 1974, a duty-free tariff quota of 50,000 tonnes of iron and steel coils for re-rolling (Tariff heading 73.08) imported from any source outside the European Economic Community. This quota provides for the next three months the same quota arrangements as were in force for the periods 25 January to 31 March, 9 April to 30 June and 1 July to 30 September.

Where goods from any third country sources qualify for duty-free treatment under other arrangements such imports will not count against the quota. The Order provides that as long as the quota is not exceeded, such goods (provided they satisfy the requisite origin criteria) may also be imported from other Member States duty free. Duties on these goods from other Member States are also separately suspended until 31 December 1974.

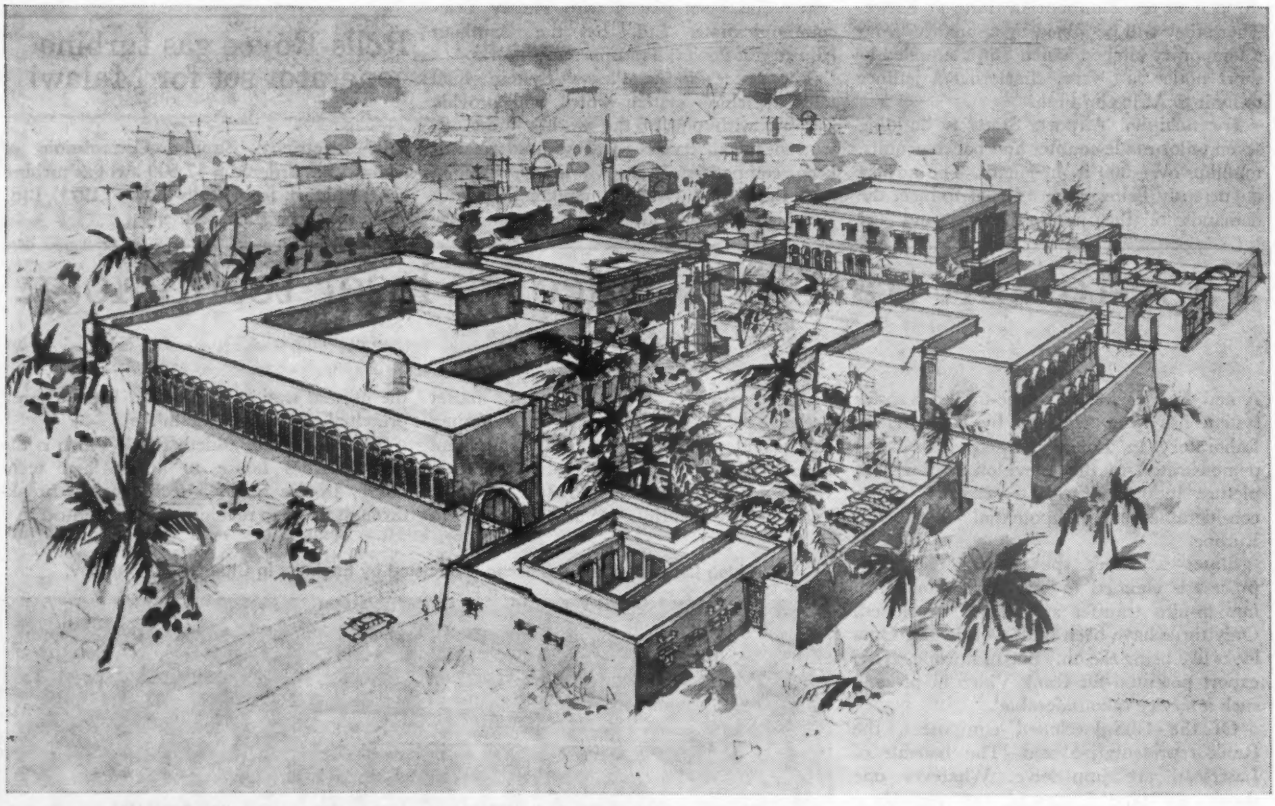
Qualifying imports will be debited against the quota in the order in which they are entered with Customs for home use.

Customs Notice 771 and amendments, available from any Customs House or Office give information on the administration of Tariff Quotas and inquiries should be made to any office of HM Customs and Excise. Any general inquiries about this quota should be made to Tariff Division 2 of the Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Tariff quotas provide for the importation of specified amounts of goods at zero or reduced rates of duty. Any goods that do not qualify for the quota are charged the normal rate of duty.

New telephone numbers for departmental headquarters

Direct dialling is now possible to 1 Victoria Street, the London headquarters of the Department of Industry, the Department of Trade and the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. This means that callers can dial the exchange number – now 01-215 – followed by any particular extension. For example, callers wishing to speak to the EEC Information Unit have had, up to now, to dial 01-222 7877 and ask to be put through to extension 4301. They can now dial the new access number 01-215 and follow this by dialling 4301. For operator assistance the number is 01-215 7877.



Impression of the £5 million Royal Guest House to be built by Cementation International Ltd. in the Sultanate of Oman. The self-contained walled city, designed for the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs, is to be situated between Mutrah and Seeb International Airport. Basically of two storeys, the Guest House will be on a split level with the buildings grouped round a central garden and courtyards. The buildings will be a place where visiting foreign dignitaries can relax in a comfortable Omani atmosphere. The contract was signed between Cementation and the Minister for State for Foreign Affairs, Sayyed Qais Zawawi. The project has been designed by Cementation as a complete package deal including all electrical and mechanical installations, furniture and fittings. Work is expected to be completed in 20 months. Architects are Michael Brashier Associates.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 24 October.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
12.05	Dried chicory root	Single dried chicory root	31 December 1974	10738
29.04	*n*-Hexadecan-1-ol	Cetyl alcohol	31 December 1975	15232
31.04	Aqueous solutions containing not less than 37 per cent by weight of ammonium nitrate and not less than 34 per cent by weight of urea	Urea ammonium nitrate solution minimum (30%)	31 December 1975	15137
39.02	Polyethylene, of natural colour, in forms covered by Note 3(b) of Chapter 39, and having a melt flow index of not less than 16 and not more than 24 when measured by Method 105C of British Standard 2782:1970	Polyethylene	31 December 1975	15234
73.15	Wire rod (ECSC), of alloy steel, containing not less than 2.00 per cent nor more than 3.00 per cent of manganese and silicon, taken together as the major alloying elements	CO2 welding rod	31 December 1974	15333

Taiwan: woven textile arrangements 1974 – correction

An article in some editions of *Trade and Industry* of 3 October regarding the cessation of import licences issued against export certificates provided by the Taiwan authorities for woven cotton and polyester/cotton textiles during 1974 carried an operative date of 4 October 1974.

Importers should note that this date should have read prior to midnight of 27 September 1974, ie the date on which the first press notice on this subject appeared.

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on Australia, Sweden, Bahrain and Qatar have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room D05, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Industry.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section,
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Algeria: trade agreements with Nigeria, Liberia, and Peru

The Algerian *Official Journal* has announced ratification of trade agreements with Nigeria, Liberia, and Peru.

Algeria and Nigeria

The Algerian *Official Journal*, 10 May 1974, announced the ratification of a trade agreement between Algeria and Nigeria. The agreement provides for the extension of most favoured nation treatment between Algeria and Nigeria and the increase of trade on the basis of defined categories of goods.

Nigeria's exports to Algeria will include ground-nuts, cocoa and coffee, raw cotton, rubber and rubber products, wood, leather, spices, iron concentrates, pig iron, iron wire, coal, potassium, handicrafts, tyres, tobacco, textiles, tiles, carpets, furnishings, steel, asbestos, aluminium, plastic products, confectionery, suitcases, and electrical products.

Nigeria's imports from Algeria will include dates, figs, electrical apparatus, tractors, household articles, steel, cork, glass, asbestos, chemical and plastic products, beer, fish, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, fertilisers, textiles, and pharmaceutical products.

An unofficial translation is available on request.

Algeria and Liberia

The Algerian *Official Journal*, 14 May 1974, announced the ratification of a trade agreement between Algeria and Liberia. The agreement provides for the extension of most favoured nation treatment between Algeria and Liberia and the increase of trade on the basis of defined categories of goods.

Algeria's exports to Liberia will include beverages, petroleum, iron and steel products, pharmaceutical products, chemical products, paints, insecticides, fertilisers, pumps, boilers, textiles, clothes, shoes, leather, office articles, plastic products, electrical apparatus, food agricultural machinery, and cosmetics.

Exports from Liberia to Algeria will include rubber, iron-ore, diamonds, agricultural products, fish, beverages, insecticides, plastic products, furniture, rubber, and cosmetics.

An unofficial translation is available on request.

Algeria and Peru

The Algerian *Official Journal*, 14 May 1974, announced the ratification of a trade agreement between Algeria and Peru.

Algeria's exports to Peru covered by the agreement will include olive oil, cork, paper, insecticides, chemical products, pumps, radio-electrical products, tubes and pipes, metal structures, iron and steel products, petroleum products, fertilisers, mineral products, and handicrafts.

Peruvian exports to Algeria covered by the agreement will include coffee, sugar, fish, meal, wood, electrical fittings, mineral products, fishing boats and tackle, cement, lime, sanitary equipment, and handicrafts.

An unofficial translation is available on request.

OTAR ext. 420/475

Tariff and Trade Notices

Portugal

Price control: further information

Trade and Industry, 19 September 1974, published details of Decree-Law 329-A/74 of 10 July 1974 on Price Control legislation in Portugal. The list of products and activities covered by Article 2, No. 2, has been extended to include restaurants, cafés, inns and other such establishments for refreshment as well as hotels and similar enterprices.

By Order 532/74 of 27 August 1974, soap of the 'offenbach' type is subject to the provisions of Decree-Law 329-A/74. A copy of the Order, in the original Portuguese, is available to British exporters.

EDB ext. 460/461

German Democratic Republic

New designs law

On 1 July 1974 a decree on industrial designs came into force in the German Democratic Republic and replaced the existing law concerning industrial designs and models. The decree introduces two forms of protection, certificates of authorship and industrial designs patents. A certificate of authorship establishes the authorship of the industrial design, the author's right to material recognition, and the right of the State to use the design. After examination, if applications meet the requirements laid down in the decree, they are published and there is provision for objections to be submitted to the Patent Office. The duration of both certificates of authorship and industrial design patents is 15 years. Under transitional arrangements the registration of designs in existence on 1 July 1974, may be extended after this date to a total period of 10 years from the date of registration.

An unofficial translation of the decree is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe of the Science Reference Library (Holborn Branch), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Malta

Aluminium structures, bananas: import licensing

The Malta *Government Gazette*, 20 September 1974 announced that, with immediate effect, the importation of aluminium structures, whether in an assembled or in a knocked down state, aluminium sections used in the manufacture of such structures, and bananas have been placed under import licensing control.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Cyprus

Goods held at Nicosia airport

A procedure has now been derived for applying for the release of goods currently in storage at Nicosia airport. Firms should apply in writing to: The Chief Operations Officer Joint Operations, HQ United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), Newberry Camp, Nicosia, Cyprus. Businessmen visiting Nicosia can apply to the Military Police Company at the camp, but application in writing is preferable.

CRE tel. 01-215 5338

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Sierra Leone

Import licensing

Government Notice No. 929 – General Import Licence (No. 1 of 1975) and Government Notice No. 930 – Application for Import Licences 1975 – Specific Import Licences, showing the import licensing procedure during the period ending 31 December 1975, was published in the *Sierra Leone Gazette*, 12 September 1974. These notices give details of what goods require specific import licences in 1975 and how to apply for them.

OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462

Tanzania

Ban on imports

The Government of Tanzania, in a recent statement, has decided that, after considering the economic position and particularly the increased world prices of oil and the huge expense of importing foodstuffs, certain measures should be taken, with effect from 20 September 1974. The following measures are of particular interest to British exporters:

No cars will be imported into the country except those for special duties. These will be limited to 300 per year. Anyone wishing to sell a second-hand car, not more than three years old, must do so through the State Motor Corporation.

The importation of drinks such as brandy, whisky or rum has been prohibited and the National Distillers have been ordered to start manufacturing drinks locally.

There will be no further importation of expensive newsprint or paper materials. Henceforth only cheaper ones will be allowed into the country.

Information has been received from the British High Commission, Dar es Salaam, that the ban on alcoholic drinks may affect only brandy, whisky or rum. Also, the importation of tobacco and its by-products is banned. Further information will be published as soon as it is available.

OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462

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Import licensing control

It was announced in the Tanzanian press on 2 October that a new open general licence list has been issued, effective from 1 October 1974. This replaces the list published as supplement No. 5 of 1 August 1973 to the Imports Control Ordinance (see *Trade and Industry*, 6 September 1973, page 487) and removes a further 10 items from open general licence.

The items are petroleum jelly, children's picture books, water pumps, industrial and motor vehicle batteries, tractors, road sweeper lorries, spraying lorries, street cleaning vehicles and motor vehicle spare parts.

Goods under these headings which have already been ordered will be allowed entry 'provided the importer submits an import licence application within one month of the date of publication of the Order – by 1 November 1974'.

Full details will be published as soon as available.

OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462

Mauritius

Import control

Mauritius *Government Gazette* Notice No. 135 of 1974 announces the necessity, from 20 September, for importers to obtain an import licence for the following goods into Mauritius from, inter alia, the United Kingdom:

(i)	(a)	Paracetamol tablets 500 mg.
	(b)	Oral liquid medicine containing paracetamol as active ingredient
(ii)		Aspirin tablets 300 mg.
(iii)	(a)	Aneurine compound tablets containing Aneurine hydrochloride 1 mg. (Vitamin B1) Riboflavine 1 mg. (Vitamin B2) and Nicotinamide 15 mg.
	(b)	Oral fluid medicine (Vitamin B Complex) containing the same active ingredients as in (a)
(iv)		Folic acid tablets 5 mg.
(v)	(a)	Piperazine phosphate/citrate tablets 500 mg.
	(b)	Oral liquid medicines containing Piperazine citrate as active ingredient
(vi)		Viatmin B1 tablets 50 and 100 mg.
(vii)		Pthalylsulphathizole tablets 500 mg.
(viii)		Aminophyline tablets 100 mg.
(ix)		Compound Codeine tablets (containing codeine 10 mg., phosphate, aspirin 250 mg. and phenacetin 250 mg. as active ingredients)
(x)		Sulphadimidine tablets 500 mg.

Importers have been invited to submit details of their imports over the last three years so that a quota system can be formulated and strictly implemented from the beginning of 1975.

OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462

Australia

Railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry

The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report, in accordance with Section 23 of the Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973, the question whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of railway and tramway locomotives, rolling stock and other goods which fall within items 86.01, 86.02, 86.03, 86.04, 86.05, 86.06, 86.07, 86.09 and 86.10 of the first schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-73, and if so, the nature and extent of such assistance.

Tariff details of the goods may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (OTAR ext. 468/469/401).

United Kingdom trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should so advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by air mail. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearing, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in them.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 1298/74 **CRE tel. 01-215 5318/5319**

Computer disc packs and cartridges: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry

The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report, in accordance with Section 23 of the Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973, the question whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of computer disc packs and computer disc cartridges (tariff item 92.12.1), and, if so, the nature and extent of such assistance.

Tariff details of the goods may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (OTAR ext. 468/469/401).

United Kingdom trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should so advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by air mail. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearing, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in them.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 1299/74 **CRE tel. 01-215 5318/5319**

Canned hams: temporary protection

The Australian Department of Manufacturing Industry has received a request for temporary protection against imports of solid meat pack canned hams (tariff item 16.02.900). Ref. CRE 1300/74

CRE tel. 01-215 5318/5319

Fibreboard containers, paper and textile bags

The Australian Government has accepted and will implement as soon as administratively possible the recommendations of the Industries Assistance Commission as a result of their inquiry into fibreboard containers, paper and textile bags, that goods falling within tariff item 48.16 be dutiable at 25 per cent and that the duty on other goods under reference, namely corrugated fibreboard having a substance exceeding 205 grammes per square metre falling within sub-item 48.05.9, remain unchanged. Ref. CRE 2176/72

CRE tel. 01-215 5318/5319

Brandy: tariff changes

Details are given below of changes in the Australian customs tariff as set out in Customs Tariff Proposals No. 12 (1974) operative on and from 17 September 1974.

ALTERATIONS TO PART II OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-73

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty: General	Rates of duty: Preferential
Omit subitem 22.09.1, substitute the following subitem:			
22.09.1	Brandy:		
22.09.11	Containing not more than 57% by volume of alcohol	$1.29 per l. and $6.89 per l. of alcohol	$1.26 per l. and $6.89 per l. of alcohol
22.09.12	Containing more than 57% by volume of alcohol	$9.14 per l. of alcohol	$9.10 per l. of alcohol

Ref. CRE 2751/71 **OTAR ext. 468/469/401**

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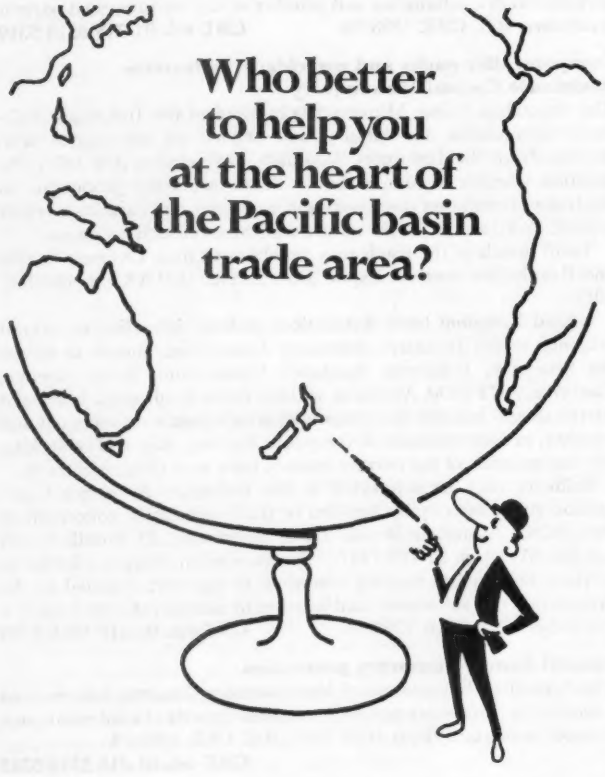

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SEA SHIP DIRECT TO KHORRAMSHAHR? BUT IS THAT THE CHEAPEST METHOD WITH CAPE AND OIL SURCHARGES? AND WHAT IF MY CARGO HAS A HIGH MEASUREMENT RATIO? WOULD IT BE BETTER TO SEND OVERLAND?
RAIL FROM CONTINENT VIA RUSSIA TO DJULFA? WHAT IS THE ROUTING HERE? HAVEN'T I HEARD SOMEWHERE OF CONGESTION AT DJULFA? WHAT HAPPENS AFTER ARRIVAL AT DJULFA? TO GET MY GOODS TO TEHERAN?
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Gloves, mittens and mitts: tariff changes
Details are given below of changes in the Australian customs tariff as set out in Customs Tariff Proposals No. 13 (1974) operative on and from 26 September 1974.

ALTERATIONS TO PART II OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-73

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty: General	Preferential
1. Omit subitems 60.02.1 and 60.02.9, substitute the following subitems:			
60.02.1	Gloves, as follows: (a) of the industrial type that are, in whole or part, coated or covered or made up of fabric coated or covered with artificial plastic material; (b) uncoated or made up of uncoated fabric, of a kind suitable for use in the production of gloves of a kind falling within paragraph (a) above	25%	25%
60.02.2	Gloves, not being gloves falling within subitem 60.02.1; mittens; mitts	5%	5%
2. Omit subitem 61.10.1, substitute the following subitems:			
61.10.1	Gloves of the industrial type that are, in whole or part, coated or covered or made up of fabric coated or covered with artificial plastic material	25%	25%
61.10.2	Gloves, not being gloves falling within subitem 61.10.1; mittens; mitts	5%	5%
3. Omit paragraph 73.24.91, substitute the following paragraph:			
73.24.91	Having a water capacity not exceeding 158 kg. and not being of the cryogenic type	10%	Free

Ref. CRE 1078/73 **OTAR ext. 468/469/401**

Industries Assistance Commission reports released
The Australian Industries Assistance Commission has completed its inquiries into:

Chopped strand mat of glass fibre	Ref. CRE 1088/73
Glass fibre rovings	Ref. CRE 2162/72
Foundation garments	Ref. CRE 2174/72

Details will be published as soon as possible.
CRE tel. 01-215 5318/5319

New Zealand

Tariff and Development Board interim reports
Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board interim reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

1 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and preparations, etc.: (tariff items 16.04.009, 16.04.019)

2 Wines and certain other fermented and spirituous beverages, etc.: (tariff items 22.05.011, 22.05.021, 22.05.029, 22.05.031, 22.05.039, 22.06.001, 22.06.011, 22.06.019) **CRE tel. 01-215 5321**

Registered trade marks

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Chile

Exchange rates
The changes in exchange rates announced by the Chilean Central Bank to take effect from 17 September 1974 are as follows:

1 The 'Bank' rate raised from 990 Escudos to 1,050 Escudos per US dollar.

2 The 'Brokers' rate raised from 1,050 Escudos to 1,110 Escudos per US dollar.

The exchange rate covering the conversion of export earnings from unprocessed copper has now been established at 1,050 Escudos per US dollar. **CRE tel. 01-215 5289**

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European Community

Generalised Tariff Preference scheme (GSP): restoration of normal duties

Trade and Industry of 28 March, 25 April, 23 May, 20 June, 18 July and 12 September gave details of GSP tariff quotas exhausted and GSP ceilings reached up to the 2 September. HM Customs have stated that the position on the restoration of normal duties for the month ending 30 September is as follows:

I TARIFF QUOTAS

Tariff heading	Description of goods	Customs quota reference*	Date UK quota share exhausted	Community butoir reached duty to be re-imposed	
				On date	For goods from
55.05 B II	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale: Other, Other: Measuring, per single yarn per kg.: 14,000 m. or less	3503	3.6.74	21.8.74	India

* See Customs Tariff Part 11.

II. CEILINGS

Tariff no.	Description of goods	Date of restoration of duties	
		From all sources	From particular sources (inner ceilings)
25.23	Portland cement, cement fondu, slag cement, etc.		30.9.74 – Yugoslavia
60.05 A 1	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised: Jerseys and pullovers containing at least 50% by weight of wool and weighing 600 g. or more per article	17.9.74	
61.05	Handkerchiefs: of cotton fabric	15.9.74	26.4.74 – S. Korea
	of fabrics other than cotton		17.8.74 – India
68.13	Fabricated asbestos and articles thereof etc.		30.9.74 – Yugoslavia

Inquiries about current availability of preferences may be made to HM Customs, Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2570 (quotas and butoirs), ext. 2294 (ceilings and inner ceilings).

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 2377/74 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1470/68 on the drawing and reduction of samples and the determination of the oil content, impurities and moisture in oil seeds. (*Official Journal* L254, 19 September 1974)

Fish. Decision 74/476/EEC amending Decision 64/503/EEC on the introduction of a special method of administrative co-operation for implementing an intra-Community procedure for fishery catches of vessels of Member States. (*Official Journal* L259, 25 September 1974)

Milk and milk products. Decision 74/477/EEC supplementing, following the enlargement of the Community, Decision 72/356/EEC on statistical surveys of milk and milk products by the addition of the following to footnote 1 to Table 4 of Annex II

'Denmark: to be treated as a single region.

Ireland: to be treated as a single region.

United Kingdom: Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, English agricultural regions.'

(*Official Journal* L259, 25 September 1974)

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

Wine – Corrigendum. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L256, 21 September 1974, contains the text of a correction to Regulation (EEC) 2133/74 (which was published in *Official Journal* L227, 17 August 1974) as follows: Page 2, Title I, Article 1 (3) (a) to read:

'(a) products transported:

between two or more plants,

– between vineyards and wine-making plants

belonging to the same concern and situated in the same local administrative area'.

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER STATES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L254, 19 September 1974, contains the text of Decision 74/473/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to optical microscopes, falling within heading No. ex 90.12 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Japan, and in free circulation in the other Member States.

EEC Information Unit

The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about the effects of entry into the EEC and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.

The unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-215 4301 (six lines).

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure: Total	Fixed capital expenditure: of which: Manufacturing industry	Fixed capital expenditure: of which: Distributive and service industries	Changes in stocks: Total	Changes in stocks: of which: Manufacturing industry	Changes in stocks: of which: Wholesalers	Changes in stocks: of which: Retailers	Balance of payments: Current balance	Balance of payments: Visible balance	Balance of payments: Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	99	98	98	95	92	416		42	33	445	−143	588
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	324	68	−23	692	−9	701
1971	101	103	100	94	102	−7	−126	52	−4	1,093	285	808
1972	104	109	102	85	115	−394	−205	48	3	114	−677	791
1973	109	114	107	90	121	627	374	32	242	−1,210	−2,375	1,165
1971 4th qtr.	102	105	101	90	103	—	−37	3	17	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	90	107	−131	−62	17	−16	71	−121	192
2nd qtr.	104	108	102	84	115	−100	−106	1	38	112	−64	176
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	82	115	−83	−42	6	−13	−116	−284	163
4th qtr.	106	111	102	83	123	−80	7	24	−6	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr.	109	115	109	89	126	242	146	11	32	−184	−351	167
2nd qtr.	109	113	102	86	112	188	61	−9	163	−195	−399	204
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	120	102	68	6	22	−274	−606	332
4th qtr.	109	114	108	94	124	95	99	24	25	−557	−1,019	462
1974 1st qtr.	106	112	109	98	111	−265	−100	8	−73	−985	−1,286	301
2nd qtr.				99	106		105	38	17	−1,051	−1,361	310
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−1.7	+0.1	+2.6	+6.6	−11.1							
on a year earlier	N/C	+3.0	+2.6	+12.9	−8.8							

	Index of industrial production: Total all industries	Index of industrial production: Total manufacturing industries	Personal expenditure: Retail sales	Personal expenditure: Cars: new registrations	Prices and costs: Index of retail prices: Index‡	Prices and costs: Index of retail prices: % increase on a year earlier	Prices and costs: Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Prices and costs: Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Prices and costs: Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Labour: Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Labour: Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Labour: Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Trade§: Exports	Trade§: Imports
				monthly averages									monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	109.8	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.4	123.2*	115.5	581	2.6	304	953	1,151
1972 3rd qtr.	103.0	102.4	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	808	3.6	147	684	779
4th qtr.	105.9	105.7	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179	871	940
1973 1st qtr.	109.8	109.7	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228	878	995
2nd qtr.	109.4	109.8	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.3	120.1*	112.6	605	2.6	289	931	1,064
3rd qtr.	110.7	111.4	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.8	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334	995	1,197
4th qtr.	109.5	110.4	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364	1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr.	103.7	105.8	110.1	103	101.4†	12.9	214.3	138.4	124.9	543	2.4	285	1,124	1,553
2nd qtr.	108.5	109.7	107.1	104	107.5	15.8	215.8	148.9	130.8	552	2.4	309	1,283	1,737
1973 July	110.9	111.5	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.3	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324	961	1,145
Aug.	110.5	111.3	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.5	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330	980	1,206
Sept.	110.8	111.6	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.7	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349	1,043	1,239
Oct.	111.4	112.0	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.7	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363	982	1,385
Nov.	110.4	111.7	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	166.0	129.0	121.0	486	2.2	368	1,022	1,304
Dec.	106.6	107.5	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	175.1	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362	1,019	1,354
1974 Jan.	101.5	102.5	109.5	93	191.8	12.0	210.7	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304	1,012	1,391
Feb.	103.3	106.8	110.3	109	101.7†	13.2	215.1	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278	1,153	1,599
Mar.	106.3	108.1	110.4	106	102.6	13.5	217.0	142.2	126.4	545	2.4	274	1,208	1,675
Apr.	108.1	109.5	107.9	96	106.1	15.2	217.4	146.3	127.1	546	2.4	297	1,255	1,662
May	108.1	108.9	105.4	105	107.6	15.9	216.0	148.9	130.9	548	2.4	314	1,270	1,747
June	109.3	110.8	108.1	111	108.7	16.5	213.9	151.1	135.5	561	2.5	317	1,325	1,802
July	109.9	110.9	109.5	105	109.7	17.1	214.6	153.5	138.0	582	2.6	317	1,328	1,805
Aug.			111.5	103	109.8	16.9	218.2	155.5	143.5	606	2.7	298	1,379 p	1,698 p
Sept.										612 p	2.7	303 p		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+3.0	+1.9	+1.7	+2.9	+3.7		−0.6	+5.1	+8.5	+8.6		−1.0	+8.0	+4.3
on a year earlier	−0.8	−0.3	−0.7	−23.1	+16.8		+48.6	+25.0	+18.7	+6.7		−8.4	+40.0	+53.8

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100.

United Kingdom overseas trade: Import and export unit value and volume indices and terms of trade for August

Balance of payments basis (Table 1)

The export unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, rose by almost 2½ per cent in August. The average for the three months ended August was 7½ per cent above the average for the previous three months.

The import unit value index fell by almost 1 per cent in August. The average for the three months ended August was 4½ per cent above the average for the previous three months. Excluding fuels the figures for August were almost unchanged, while the three months comparison shows a rise of over 4½ per cent.

The terms of trade rose by 2½ points in August;

Overseas trade statistics basis (Tables 2-4)

Export unit value index numbers

Comparing the average for the three months ended August with the average of the previous three months, the export unit value index for non-manufactures rose by 5½ per cent, while the index for manufactures rose by 5½ per cent, while the index for manufactures rose by 8 per cent. Within manufactures, both chemicals and metals recorded rises of about 11½ per cent, textiles rose by 8½ per cent, while machinery and transport equipment again showed a below average increase, of just over 6 per cent.

Import unit value index numbers

For the three months ended August compared with the previous three months the import unit value index for fuels rose by 2½ per cent. The index for food, drink and tobacco rose by 4½ per cent, for basic materials by 6½ per cent and for manufactured goods by 4 per cent.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Notes

1 Table 1 is on a balance of payment basis. Tables 2-4 are on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. The adjustments are described in detail in the annual Balance of Payments Pink Book. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of 26 May 1971.

2 An article was published in the 11 October 1973 issue of *Trade and Industry* introducing the import and export unit value and volume indices with 1970 = 100, superseding the series with 1961 = 100.

3 Industrial action at Heathrow during October 1973 affected the flow of some import documents. All indices for October 1973 and November 1973 have been adjusted to remove the distortion arising from the interruption to statistical processing in October. As a result, the series in Tables 2 to 4 do not reflect the detailed figures contained in the October and November issues of the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom.*

TABLE 1 Import and export unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis 1970 = 100

	Unit value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1971	104.3	105.6	101.2	104.2	106.7
1972	109.2	111.0	101.7	116.6	106.7
1973	139.1	125.5	90.3	131.8	119.2
1972 1st quarter	107.1	110.2	102.9	112.1	104.7
2nd quarter	107.6	110.7	103.0	114.3	109.0
3rd quarter	111.4	114.0	102.3	111.0	94.5
4th quarter	116.5	115.1	98.8	129.0	118.9
1973 1st quarter	123.2	119.2	96.7	129.2	116.9
2nd quarter	132.8	123.5	93.0	127.1	119.3
3rd quarter	146.4	128.5	87.8	133.4	121.5
4th quarter *	161.6	135.3	83.7	137.4	119.3
1974 1st quarter p	189.6	146.0	77.0	135.0	123.5
2nd quarter p	213.3	160.5	75.2	133.0	127.7
1973 January	120.5	117.1	97.2	126.3	119.1
February	123.2	119.4	96.9	126.1	118.0
March	125.9	120.9	96.0	135.2	113.7
April	130.2	122.1	93.8	116.4	121.8
May	132.9	123.6	93.0	135.0	115.5
June	135.2	124.9	92.4	129.9	120.5
July	140.7	126.6	89.9	134.1	119.7
August	146.2	128.3	87.8	134.9	121.1
September	152.2	130.7	85.9	131.2	123.6
October *	155.0	131.6	84.9	143.9	120.7
November *	160.2	135.1	84.3	134.1	122.4
December	169.6	139.2	82.1	134.2	114.7
1974 January p	176.7	141.3	80.0	130.8	114.8
February p	190.0	145.2	76.5	137.7	127.7
March p	202.2	151.3	74.8	136.6	128.1
April p	209.4	156.9	74.9	132.8	128.6
May p	213.1	159.8	75.0	132.8	127.4
June p	217.4	164.7	75.7	133.5	127.2
July p	218.2	167.4	76.7	135.7	125.5
August p	216.5	171.3	79.1	128.5	127.8
Average three months ending					
May 1974	208.2	156.0	74.9	134.1	128.0
August 1974	217.4	167.8	77.2	132.6	126.8

Note: Figures are shown to one decimal place to assist users, but small month to month movements may have little significance.

† Export Unit Value index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value index.

p Provisional estimates.

* See note (3) about imports through London Airport.

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TABLE 2 Import and export unit value index numbers (unadjusted) (Overseas Trade Statistics basis) 1970 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	506	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1971	104.6	107	102	122	101	105.6	107	105	102	102	99	110	102
1972	108.7	114	106	123	104	111.1	114	111	104	104	100	118	107
1973	137.8	150	141	164	126	125.5	139	124	114	123	115	128	125
1972 1st quarter	106.3	111	101	120	103	110.3	110	110	105	102	98	118	108
2nd quarter	107.4	112	104	120	104	110.8	112	111	104	104	100	119	104
3rd quarter *	110.8					114.1							
4th quarter	115.8	122	115	127	111	115.1	118	115	107	107	103	122	113
1973 1st quarter	122.2	132	124	136	115	119.1	127	118	109	112	108	124	118
2nd quarter	131.8	146	135	144	122	123.5	132	122	112	120	113	128	123
3rd quarter	144.6	159	147	162	134	128.4	141	127	115	126	120	131	130
4th quarter †	159.4	172	162	215	143	135.2	158	133	125	136	129	135	133
1974 1st quarter p	188.0	182	180	395	152	145.8	188	141	137	144	138	142	139
2nd quarter p	210.2	192	199	483	167	160.3	210	154	162	160	155	152	151
1973 January	119.4	129	122	132	112	117.0	122	116	109	111	104	123	115
February	121.7	133	123	138	114	119.4	126	119	110	114	108	124	118
March	125.4	135	127	140	118	120.8	132	119	109	113	111	124	120
April	129.5	143	132	139	121	122.0	131	121	111	118	111	126	122
May	131.8	146	137	145	121	123.5	132	122	113	120	112	128	123
June	134.1	149	137	148	124	124.9	134	124	113	122	115	129	125
July	139.0	152	140	152	130	126.5	138	125	112	124	116	130	128
August	144.5	160	146	163	134	128.2	140	127	115	126	120	130	130
September	150.3	166	154	171	139	130.6	144	129	117	127	123	132	133
October †	153.7	169	159	183	140	131.6	145	130	121	131	126	133	130
November †	158.3	171	161	210	142	135.0	153	133	125	138	130	135	132
December	166.1	175	165	252	146	139.1	174	135	128	140	132	136	136
1974 January p	175.9	178	173	321	147	141.2	177	137	129	140	132	139	137
February p	188.7	181	179	407	151	145.2	188	140	136	144	138	141	138
March p	199.5	186	189	457	157	151.1	198	145	147	148	144	146	143
April p	206.5	187	194	483	163	156.7	206	150	157	152	150	149	149
May p	210.2	192	199	476	168	159.7	211	153	161	162	154	152	149
June p	214.0	197	204	489	170	164.5	213	158	167	165	162	156	155
July p	214.3	198	208	484	170	167.2	217	161	172	169	165	158	156
August p	213.3	196	210	476	169	171.1	220	165	178	169	172	161	161
Average three months ending													
May 1974	205.4	188	194	472	163	155.8	205	149	155	154	149	149	147
August 1974	213.9	197	207	483	170	167.6	216	161	172	167	167	158	157

* Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike. p Provisional estimates † See note (3) about imports through London Airport.

TABLE 3 Import and export volume index numbers (unadjusted) (Overseas Trade Statistics basis) 1970 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	506	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1971	104.8	100	91	109	110	109.0	104	110	110	106	107	108	119
1972	116.1	102	93	109	131	111.4	110	112	118	111	108	106	128
1973	132.8	103	104	112	159	126.6	124	128	143	127	123	117	148
1972 1st quarter	115.5	105	90	122	126	107.6	103	109	113	106	103	104	122
2nd quarter	116.8	105	94	111	130	117.4	112	119	130	116	115	112	134
3rd quarter *	106.2					92.4							
4th quarter	126.8	108	104	108	147	126.6	134	126	131	129	126	120	138
1973 1st quarter	134.4	112	105	113	158	121.8	115	124	135	124	121	115	141
2nd quarter	130.8	103	103	115	156	127.7	118	131	147	135	125	121	146
3rd quarter	129.1	95	106	110	155	122.1	123	123	141	120	110	112	147
4th quarter †	138.2	103	106	114	168	134.0	139	133	148	130	127	123	155
1974 1st quarter p	136.5	97	99	116	170	127.7	127	129	161	134	126	119	133
2nd quarter p	140.1	100	103	113	174	136.3	129	139	176	143	117	127	160
1973 January	143.0	127	113	124	162	127.1	120	129	137	125	126	124	143
February	117.4	91	93	101	140	115.8	105	118	124	115	113	110	138
March	142.8	117	108	115	171	122.3	119	125	145	131	122	112	143
April	116.6	95	95	104	136	123.1	114	126	134	121	119	113	158
May	143.6	112	111	120	174	130.7	124	133	157	143	131	127	131
June	132.3	103	103	122	157	129.4	117	133	151	142	124	123	149
July	133.2	97	104	104	165	129.5	122	132	145	134	122	124	150
August	130.9	95	111	134	152	123.6	126	124	148	119	110	112	149
September	123.0	92	104	93	149	113.3	121	113	130	109	98	101	143
October †	152.6	110	124	135	183	139.8	149	140	158	140	137	127	162
November †	139.8	108	104	112	169	142.0	151	141	154	134	131	128	172
December	122.4	92	90	94	152	120.3	118	119	133	115	113	113	130
1974 January p	133.5	97	101	121	162	118.0	119	118	145	129	123	115	106
February p	132.6	90	95	108	169	128.8	142	128	165	132	127	117	136
March p	143.5	105	101	118	179	136.1	120	139	174	142	129	127	157
April p	140.1	99	99	108	178	132.4	122	135	170	149	111	126	150
May p	145.0	105	109	120	178	146.3	144	148	189	155	125	135	173
June p	135.2	97	102	110	167	130.1	123	133	169	126	116	120	157
July p	144.8	111	103	111	180	143.7	141	144	181	125	123	136	160
August p	121.4	90	100	97	147	121.5	119	122	164	107	105	115	132

* Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike. p Provisional estimates. † See note (3) about imports through London Airport.

TABLE 4 Import and export volume index numbers (seasonally adjusted) (Overseas Trade Statistics basis) 1970=100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	227	151	105	506	1,000	123	844	97	49	119	410	169
1972 1st quarter	112.6	100	92	115	123	109.2	108	110	115	108	106	105	123
2nd quarter	113.2	102	94	106	125	113.2	111	115	120	112	110	107	133
3rd quarter *	111.3					99.3							
4th quarter	127.4	107	103	109	150	123.8	123	125	134	124	120	119	137
1973 1st quarter	128.4	105	105	105	150	123.1	120	125	137	126	126	114	143
2nd quarter	128.0	101	103	111	151	125.1	120	128	139	132	124	116	151
3rd quarter	136.8	102	104	119	166	129.9	131	130	147	130	121	122	148
4th quarter †	137.9	103	103	114	170	128.3	124	129	149	122	120	118	151
1974 1st quarter p	136.4	95	104	112	169	130.4	135	131	166	139	131	120	135
2nd quarter p	137.0	99	104	110	169	134.7	132	136	167	140	115	123	164
1973 January	127.2	114	98	105	148	125.6	120	128	138	125	133	120	139
February	125.3	96	101	106	148	123.6	119	126	132	125	122	117	149
March	132.7	105	115	103	154	120 0	123	120	141	128	122	105	141
April	117.8	98	102	103	136	128.2	119	134	133	126	123	118	185
May	135.6	108	106	112	160	121.1	122	120	140	131	123	113	121
June	130.7	99	101	119	156	126.6	118	128	143	137	125	117	148
July	135.3	100	102	115	164	126.6	124	128	141	134	122	119	147
August	139.7	104	102	137	167	130.3	139	129	151	129	121	121	140
September	135.3	101	108	106	166	132.6	130	133	148	126	122	125	157
October †	142.6	104	116	132	171	129.0	127	130	150	122	124	119	154
November †	136.8	101	100	109	169	131.8	131	131	152	123	119	120	158
December	134.3	103	95	102	171	123.9	113	124	146	120	117	115	142
1974 January p	128.4	93	96	112	159	120.6	122	121	152	133	132	116	107
February p	140.7	94	103	113	177	136.6	159	137	176	143	134	124	145
March p	140.2	99	114	112	170	134.0	124	134	170	139	126	119	155
April p	135.9	98	103	103	171	136.0	123	139	164	151	109	127	168
May p	136.1	102	105	114	165	134.8	143	135	170	143	116	122	159
June p	138.9	97	106	112	172	133.2	130	134	168	127	119	120	163
July p	140.2	110	97	118	171	133.7	137	133	168	119	116	125	150
August p	133.1	101	95	102	166	136.9	137	137	177	122	119	132	143
Average three months ending													
May 1974	137.4	100	107	110	168	134.9	130	136	168	144	117	123	161
August 1974	137.4	103	99	111	170	134.6	135	135	171	123	118	125	152

* Details not shown due to distortion by dock strike.
p Provisional estimates.
† See note (3) about imports through London Airport.

UK official reserves in September

The UK official reserves increased by $328 million including accruals of foreign currency borrowing by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme totalling $309 million. At the end of September the reserves stood at $7,170 million.

'Economic Progress Report' for October

The October issue of *Economic Progress Report* is now available.

Economic Progress Report, prepared by the Treasury Information Division, is published every month. It normally contains articles on economic subjects, analysing or giving background to Government economic policy, together with the Treasury's assessment of the economic situation and a table and charts of economic indicators.

The October issue consists of four pages and contains only the monthly economic assessment and the table and charts of economic indicators. An eight-page issue is expected next month.

Regional selective assistance

The tables below show on a regional basis the applications received and offers made under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 for the month indicated.

August 1974

Assisted area	Applications received	Offers made	
	No.	No.	Value (£000)
Scotland	22	5	93
Wales	19	12	663
Northern	27	8	338
North West	18	14	444
Yorks & Humberside	10	10	320
E. Midlands	2	2	4
W. Midlands	2	—	—
South West	1	3	72
Total	101	54	1,934

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Industry's investment intentions for 1974 and 1975

Manufacturing industry

The results of the Department of Industry's investment intentions survey carried out in August/September 1974 confirm the results of the previous inquiry in April/May, that manufacturers' capital expenditure in real terms would rise by about 5 per cent between 1973 and 1974. Given the buoyant figures of investment in the first half of the year, this implies a fall of some 8 per cent between the two half-years.

If this out-turn is realised, then the level of investment in 1975 suggested by the survey would amount to a further, though smaller, year-on-year increase for 1975. The April/May inquiry indicated little change between 1974 and 1975.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

On the basis of the previous intentions inquiry it was expected that the volume of investment by these industries would fall by around 5 per cent in 1974, and that this would be followed by a further, but smaller, reduction in 1975. The results of the August/September inquiry have confirmed this expectation.

Note on manufacturing industry

The figures of aggregated intentions used in assessing manufacturing industry's investment prospects are based on voluntary contributions from a sample of companies. The August/September survey was the third main inquiry for 1974 and the first for 1975. The interpretation of the intentions data in making a forecast is not straightforward, as contributors' estimates vary around the actual out-turn for the year. The forecasts made in the above article are based on an analysis of the relationships between past expectations and actual capital expenditure.

The figures of aggregated intentions in recent years have been revised to correspond with the revised actual expenditure figures from 1970 first published in this journal on 5 September 1974; the series from 1961 to date is given below:

Aggregated investment intentions – manufacturing industry

£ million

	Main inquiry			Actual capital expenditure at current prices
	1st	2nd	3rd	
1961	1,260	1,368	1,391	1,248
1962	1,261	1,344	1,316	1,182
1963	1,084	1,219	1,188	1,068
1964	1,110	1,293	1,367	1,232
1965	1,423	1,651	1,553	1,423
1966	1,581	1,691	1,636	1,517
1967	1,586	1,567	1,628	1,485
1968	1,577	1,770	1,734	1,593 (a)
1969	1,957	2,115	2,112	1,868 (a)
1970	2,306	2,520	2,225	2,130
1971	2,354	2,437	2,354	2,191
1972	2,380	2,424	2,296	2,123
1973	2,422	2,617	2,669	2,510
1974	3,238	3,479	3,234	
1975	3,857			

(a) After allowing for expenditure estimated at £46 million at current prices brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grant.

Problem for Utrecht company in 1962: how to change moulds in tyre-forming presses as quickly as possible and in very confined spaces. Solution: use a Lansing Bagnall FRES 2 reach truck which can carry a load of 2,240 lb. and can turn in an aisle only 55¾ in. wide. The truck, pictured here, has been in constant use ever since. Its success is further indicated by the fleet of Lansing Bagnall trucks now used at the factory. The company – UBO Bandenvernieuwing en Rubberindustrie – is the largest producer of remould tyres in the Benelux countries.

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Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries

In the second quarter 1974, deliveries by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 11 per cent higher than in the preceding quarter while net new orders were at the same level. Orders-on-hand at the end of June were 7 per cent below the end-March level.

(These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying table.)

Made-up clothing

Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1969 = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100	
1968	107		100		97	
1969	100		97		97	
1970	103		102		100	
1971	119		108		104	
1972	125		110		109	
1973	155		123		117	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1971 1st quarter	100	107	106	110	107	104
2nd quarter	123	115	117	111	101	104
3rd quarter	103	110	92	101	103	104
4th quarter	119	119	117	109	105	104
1972 1st quarter	107	113	99	105	107	105
2nd quarter	124	116	117	110	104	106
3rd quarter	112	120	100	112	108	109
4th quarter	125	125	124	113	116	115
1973 1st quarter	144	153	126	131	116	112
2nd quarter	175	163	136	131	116	120
3rd quarter	150 r	160	102	114 r	115 r	116
4th quarter p	155	155	130	118	121	119
1974 1st quarter p	155	164	106	111	102	100
2nd quarter	163	152	116	111	107	110
1972 July	113	111	83	101	106	110
August	116	123	101	128	97	108
September	112	120	116	108	122	110
October	124	126	150	121	130	115
November	137	128	148	119	122	116
December	125	125	73	99	95	114
1973 January	137	134	116	134	100	111
February	137	141	125	132	124	118
March	144	153	137	126	123	108
April	155	164	138	142	120	123
May	169	155	141	114	112	117
June	175	163	129	138	117	119
July	161	158	90	110	111	117
August	157	167 r	97	121	103 r	114
September	150 r	160	118	109	130	117
October	160	161	166	132	138	122
November	165	154	141	112	129	122
December	155	155	82	109	95	114
1974 January p	158	155	91	110	87	101
February p	160	165	116	122	102	97
March p	155	164	110	101	116	101
April p	163	173	127	130	109	111
May p	173	158	127	103	102	107
June p	163	152	95	101	111	113

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Production of man-made fibres in July

In the three months ended July 1974 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 9 per cent lower than in the three months ended in April 1974. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in the period January-July 1974 was 6 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1973; output of continuous filament decreased by 9 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 3 per cent.

Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1973	730.8	305.6	425.3
1973 1st quarter	183.5	78.1	105.4
2nd quarter	186.1	79.4	106.7
3rd quarter	171.4	70.6	100.8
4th quarter	189.9	77.5	112.4
1974 1st quarter	174.0	69.9	104.1
2nd quarter	175.1	71.7	103.4
1973 May	62.5	26.6	35.9
June	64.2	28.5	35.7
July	59.5	24.1	35.4
August	55.0	22.0	33.0
September	56.8	24.5	32.3
October	67.1	27.3	39.7
November	63.0	25.9	37.1
December	59.8	24.3	35.5
1974 January	57.1	21.7	35.4
February	54.9	22.4	32.5
March	62.1	25.9	36.2
April	63.9	25.6	38.3
May	55.9	24.9	31.0
June	55.3	21.1	34.2
July	55.6	22.8	32.8

Index of the volume of production

1970 = 100

1968	87	
1969	92	
1970	100	
1971	106	
1972	107	
1973	127	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973 1st quarter	129	127
2nd quarter	131	128
3rd quarter	118	125
4th quarter	130	129
1974 1st quarter	120	117
2nd quarter	119	116
1973 May	128	123
June	140	136
July	120	126
August	112	127
September	124	125
October	137	135
November	134	129
December	120	124
1974 January	112	110
February	122	120
March	125	121
April	131	129
May	116	112
June	110	107
July	113	119

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1973, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1974 are incorporated.

Tel. 01-212 0531 or 01-212 6474.

Turnover of the catering trades in August

The total turnover of the catering trades in the three months' period June to August 1974 was just over 3 per cent more than in the preceding three months, after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This rate of increase remains close to the underlying trend of recent years.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (*not* seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

		All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1974	2nd quarter	13	14	12	13	7
	July	14	13	11	16	17
	August	15	16	12	16	17

TABLE 1 Turnover of all caterers seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

		Value at current prices (Turnover in 1969—£2,533 million)
1969		100
1970		108
1971		118
1972		131
1973		148
1970	1st quarter	105
	2nd quarter	108
	3rd quarter	109
	4th quarter	111
1971	1st quarter	115
	2nd quarter	117
	3rd quarter	119
	4th quarter	122
1972	1st quarter	125
	2nd quarter	128
	3rd quarter	133
	4th quarter	138
1973	1st quarter	142
	2nd quarter	146
	3rd quarter	150
	4th quarter	153
1974	1st quarter	160
	2nd quarter	165
1974	January	159
	February	160
	March*	160
	April	164
	May	165
	June*	165
	July	167
	August	173
1974	March-May	163
	June-August	168
Percentage increase		*3*

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The August 1974 period was the four weeks from 28 July 1974 to 24 August 1974. The August 1973 period was the four weeks from 29 July 1973 to 25 August 1973.

The series are provisionally rebased using the broad results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. The detailed results of this inquiry will be incorporated in a final rebasing in due course.

A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title 'Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO, 32p net).

Retailers' stocks in August

The value of stocks at constant prices held by retailers at the end of August showed a fall of 2 per cent compared with the corresponding month last year. There appears to have been some decline in the volume of retailers' stocks in August; this has coincided with a further recovery in the volume of retail sales.

At current prices the value of stocks was 18 per cent higher compared with a year earlier (see below)

Level of retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1971 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	65	68	69	70	70	71	69	70	71	75	78	70
1967	68	69	71	72	72	73	71	72	73	78	81	72
1968	71	73	76	77	78	79	78	78	80	85	89	81
1969	79	81	84	85	86	86	85	84	86	92	96	87
1970	84	86	88	90	89	90	89	88	91	97	102	93
1971	89	91	94	95	95	97	95	95	97	106	110	100
1972	96	99	101	102	103	105	102	102	105	114	120	107
1973	103	106	110	108	110	113	112	113	117	127	135	124
1974	120	121	126	130	134	135	134	133				
1969	*11*	*11*	*11*	*10*	*9*	*8*	*9*	*7*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*8*
1970	*6*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*7*
1971	*6*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*8*
1972	*8*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*8*	*7*
1973	*8*	*8*	*9*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	—	—	—	*21*	*22*	*19*	*20*	*18*				
At constant (1970) prices:												
1966	88	91	93	93	94	95	92	92	94	99	102	91
1967	89	91	93	94	95	95	94	94	96	102	106	94
1968	93	95	98	97	99	100	97	98	100	106	111	100
1969	97	99	102	102	103	103	101	99	101	108	113	102
1970	97	99	101	102	101	101	99	98	100	106	111	100
1971	95	97	99	99	98	99	96	96	99	107	111	100
1972	95	97	100	100	100	102	99	99	100	107	113	100
1973	97	99	102	109	110	112	110	109	113	120	126	114
1974	109	107	111	111	112	112	109	107				
1969	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*
1970	*1*	—	*−1*	—	*−2*	*−1*	*−2*	*−1*	*−1*	*−2*	*−2*	*−1*
1971	*−2*	*−2*	*−2*	*−3*	*−3*	*−2*	*−3*	*−2*	*−2*	—	—	—
1972	—	—	*1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*2*	—
1973	*2*	*2*	*3*	*9*	*10*	*10*	*12*	*11*	*12*	*12*	*12*	*14*
1974	*12*	*9*	*8*	*2*	*2*	—	*1*	*−2*				

Retailer's stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1971 were £1,899 million at current prices.

With the introduction of VAT, the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series in 1973 between March and April. For the year up to March, the usual comparisons with a year earlier for the current price series have not been given. As the basis of valuation is now comparable with that of a year earlier these percentages changes have been re-introduced. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are on a consistent basis throughout.

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New companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during August

During the month of August, 29 private companies with a total nominal capital of £568,100 were incorporated in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-August, 393 companies with a total nominal capital of £5,943,450 were incorporated, as compared with 475 companies with a total nominal capital of £3,884,461 incorporated in the same period in 1973.

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PQ 461.1 Refractory goods for second quarter 1974
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Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific isues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel. 01-215 3038) or the Department's Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111, ext. 2973; Telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 4 October 1974.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
No Turning Back	BR/E 37713/6/10/79	100	30 September	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	James Archibald and Associates Ltd.
The Marseille Contract	BR/E 37714C/6/10/79	90	2 October	Columbia Warner Distributors Ltd.	Kettledrum Films Ltd., London and Productions et Editions Cinematographiques Francaises SARL, Paris
Movietone News 2365	BR/E 37576/6/10/79	8	4 October	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2365A	BR/E 37577/6/10/79	7	4 October	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Swedish Love Games	EC 37717/6/10/79	85	3 October	Atlantic Film Distributors Ltd.	Rapid-Film GmbH, 8000 Munich 13
Virgin Wives	EC 37718/6/10/79	78	3 October	Atlantic Film Distributors Ltd.	Tele-Cine Film und Fernsehproduktion GmbH, 1000 Berlin 20
			FOREIGN		
Sea Creatures	F 37705	12	30 September	Contemporary Films Ltd.	R.A. Films, London
Hot Spot	F 37706	8	30 September	Contemporary Films Ltd.	R.A. Films, London
Don't	F 37707	18	30 September	Contemporary Films Ltd.	R.A. Films, London
Experimental	F 37708	10	30 September	Contemporary Films Ltd.	R.A. Films, London
Charley and the Angel	F 37709	93	30 September	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions, California
Kazablan	F 37710	115	30 September	Cinema International Corporation	MGM Incorporated California
Temple of the Dragon	F 37711	88	30 September	Eagle Films Ltd.	Shaw Brothers (Hong Kong) Ltd., Hong Kong
The Little Theatre of Jean Renoir	F 37712	100	30 September	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Cie. Jean Renoir, Paris
Black Dragon	F 37715	97	2 October	Paladin Film Distributors Ltd.	Intercontinental Films, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Blood of Frankenstein	F 37716	90	2 October	Paladin Film Distributors Ltd.	Independant International, Hollywood
The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman	F 37719	109	3 October	Saga Films Ltd.	Tomorrow Entertainment Incorporated, New York

Amendment to the register:

The registration number of the film 'The Price of Power' registered on 2 November 1971 has been amended to EC 35773/6/11/76.
The registration number of the film 'Dirty Angels' registered on 31 March 1970 has been amended to EC 34760/5/4/75.

Correction to the register:

The name of the maker of the film 'Amarcord' registered on 25 September 1974 has been corrected to read FC Produzioni, Rome and Productions Editions Cinematographiques Francaises, Paris.
The name of the maker of the film 'A Time of His Life' registered on 15 August 1974 has been corrected to read International Film Associates (Scotland) Ltd.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	30 May 1974
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	19 Sept. 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	18 Apr. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	6 June 1974
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	3 Oct. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	12 Sept. 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	8 Aug. 1974
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	12 Sept. 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	26 Sept. 1974
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Energy trends (M)	3 Oct. 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	19 Sept. 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	12 Sept. 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	26 Sept. 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	5 Sept. 1974
household consumption (Q)	1 Aug. 1974
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	5 Sept. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	11 July 1974
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	26 Sept. 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	3 Oct. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	26 Sept. 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	26 Sept. 1974
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	This week
investment and earnings overseas (A)	13 June 1974
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	19 Sept. 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	5 Sept. 1974
production (M)	This week
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	5 Sept. 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	26 Sept. 1974
estimated figures (M)	12 Sept. 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	22 Aug. 1974
Office development permits (Q)	16 May 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	27 June 1974
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	This week
value: analysis of trends (Q)	26 Sept. 1974
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Paper and board production (M)	26 Sept. 1974
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Regional selective assistance (M)	This week
Retail prices index (M)	26 Sept. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	3 Oct. 1974
provisional figures (M)	12 Sept. 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	5 Sept. 1974
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	27 June 1974
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	26 Sept. 1974
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	3 Oct. 1974
retail (M)	This week
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	25 Apr. 1974
carpet sales (M)	19 Sept. 1974
cotton industry production (M)	26 Sept. 1974
hosiery production (M)	19 Sept. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	This week
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	26 Sept. 1974
wool exports (Q)	26 Sept. 1974
wool output (M)	26 Sept. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	26 Sept. 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	19 Sept. 1974

Departmental organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	3 Oct. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	26 Sept. 1974
Guide to Departments	5 Sept. 1974
Official Receivers' offices	12 Sept. 1974
Programme of trade promotions	18 July 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	26 Sept. 1974

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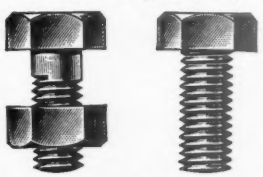

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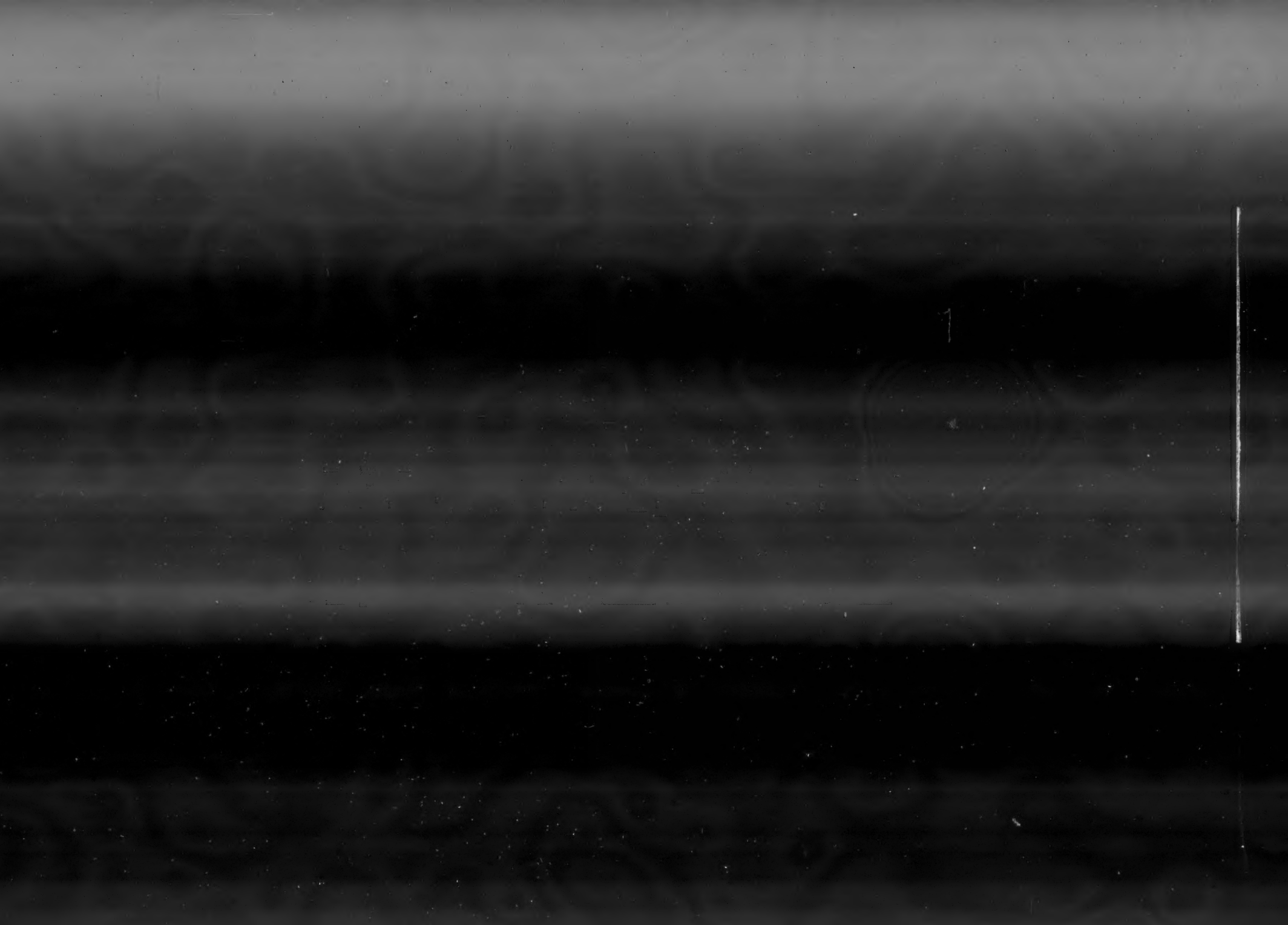
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